

# THE LITERARY DIGEST

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## TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

### HOW OUR PRESS TAKE THE BRITISH REPLY

THE FRANK AND FRIENDLY TONE of the preliminary British reply to our protest of December 28 appeals to American editors, and tho in essence it seems to deny our claims, they hope that the conciliatory spirit evidenced presages less British interference with our commerce under the plea of searching for contraband. After examining his virtual denial of our grievances, our press seem as a whole by no means willing either to accept Sir Edward Grey's statements of fact at their face value or to consider his arguments conclusive. True, some believe that the British diplomat has scored on our State Department in the exchange of documents, or admit that the British point of view is substantially correct. To others the British document is "a skilfully worded denial of American rights," and these believe that England would like to exchange polite notes indefinitely while her cruisers harried our shipping, and even assert, with the *Washington Post*, that "just as Germany destroyed Belgium on the plea of military necessity, England proposes to destroy American commerce." But most of our editors remember, with the *Detroit Free Press*, that the reply "is in no sense a final statement of position, that it is rather an acknowledgment of receipt of a note, or, at most, an opening of debate, and perhaps an intimation of what is to be the general trend of the final reply." So they point out Sir Edward Grey's errors and insist upon American rights with the same candid friendliness and assurance of a peaceful settlement which characterize the note prepared by that keen and urbane diplomat.

The American note was considered in our issue for January 9. The British reply, as published in the American newspapers, opens with the usual polite phrases, and then goes on to say:

"His Majesty's Government cordially concur in the principle enunciated by the Government of the United States that a belligerent in dealing with trade between neutrals should not interfere unless such interference is necessary to protect the belligerent's national safety, and then only to the extent to which this is necessary. We shall endeavor to keep our action within the limits of this principle, on the understanding that it admits our right to interfere when such interference is not with bona-fide trade between the United States and another neutral country, but with trade in contraband destined for the enemy's country, and we are ready, whenever our action may unintentionally exceed this principle, to make redress."

Sir Edward Grey does not think his Government to blame for American trade losses in the war. These, he says, are due in general to "the existence of a state of war and consequent

diminution of purchasing power and shrinkage of trade," especially in such countries as the United Kingdom, France, and Germany, rather than to interference with American trade with neutrals. And he wonders whether such American trade really has been hampered, since exports from New York to Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Italy were, according to figures he cites, much greater in November, 1914, than in November, 1913, and but slightly less in the case of Holland. The American note objected to the detention of copper cargoes. Sir Edward Grey has figures covering approximately the first five months of the war, showing that our exports to Italy were double those of the corresponding period in 1913, and revealing a greater increase in the case of other countries. With such figures, he says, "the presumption is very strong that the bulk of copper has been intended for the use of a belligerent who can not import it direct." In reply to our reminder that British precedents rule against the seizure of foodstuffs unless actually consigned to a belligerent's armed forces, Sir Edward Grey admits the principle, and states his belief that it has hitherto been adhered to in practise and that it is the present British intention to adhere to it. But, he adds,

"We can not give an unlimited and unconditional undertaking in view of the departure by those against whom we are fighting from hitherto accepted rules of civilization and humanity, and the uncertainty as to the extent to which such rules may be violated by them in future."

The vexed question of seizures is thus discussed in part by Sir Edward Grey:

"From August 4 last to January 3 the number of steamships proceeding from the United States for Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Italy has been 773. Of these there are forty-five which have had consignments or cargoes placed in the prize-court, while of the ships themselves only eight have been placed in the prize-court, and one of these has since been released. It is, however, essential under modern conditions that where there is real ground for suspecting the presence of contraband the vessels should be brought into port for examination; in no other way can the right of search be exercised, and but for this practise it would have to be completely abandoned. . . ."

"Information has reached us that, precisely because we have declared our intention of not interfering with cotton, ships carrying cotton will be specially selected to carry concealed contraband, and we have been warned that copper will be concealed in bales of cotton. . . . The only way to prove our case would be to examine and weigh the bales, a process that could be

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carried out only by bringing the vessel into a port. In such a case, or if examination justified the action of his Majesty's Government, the case shall be brought before a prize-court and dealt with in the ordinary way."

The British Government, it asserts, is "confronted with the growing danger that neutral countries contiguous to the enemy will become on a scale hitherto unprecedented a base of supplies for the armed soldiers of our enemies and for materials for manufacturing armament," so "we endeavor in the interest of our own national safety to prevent this danger by intercepting goods really destined for the enemy, without interfering with those which are bona fide neutral."

This note "gives excellent promise of an early and satisfactory understanding between the two Governments," believes the *New York Evening Post*, and these words practically sum up the comment of the *New York Herald*, *Tribune*, *Evening Sun*, *Press*, and *Globe*, *Pittsburg Dispatch*, *Brooklyn Eagle*, *Newark News*, *Washington Star* and *Times*, *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, and *Detroit Free Press*. Other dailies are no less confident of a happy ending, but see certain important points of controversy, and find much to complain of in English practices. "Sir Edward Grey's note is very friendly," the *Philadelphia North American* remarks—"he is willing to promise anything except not to search American ships." *The Fatherland* (New York) probably fairly represents German-American opinion when it speaks of "Great Britain's attempt to destroy American commerce under pretext of making war on Germany and Austria-Hungary." Great Britain, notes the *New York Morning Telegraph*, "talks at length, but makes no promises." But *The Telegraph* can not believe, it adds, "that Great Britain can think America will allow her ships to be held upon the high seas and seized just because some bull-headed English naval officer thinks the cargoes may be intended for Germany." Something, admits the *Rochester Herald*, must be conceded to the "dilatoriness and inefficiency" and the "stupidity" of untrained British inspection officials. "That incompetency was inevitable in this department of British war preparation, just as it was in the inauguration of her cumbersome and blundering press censorship." But there has been more to complain of than inefficiency, it adds, and, with several of its contemporaries, it does not consider Sir Edward Grey's note a sufficient answer to these complaints.

There are, too, the figures showing the increasing volume of American exports to neutral European ports. What that volume may be, declares the *New York Evening Mail*, "is of no concern to the British or any other foreign Government, and no foreign Government is called upon to go into it any more than into the number of hogs shipped from Kansas City to Chicago." With a little more consideration for the English point of view, the *New York Journal of Commerce* points out that the proximity of Italy, Holland, and the Scandinavian countries "to the markets of Germany and Austria and the facility of transfers of goods to their territory do not change the principles affecting contra-

band or the rights of neutrals." Great Britain may be justified in exercising extra vigilance, and our Government, perhaps, ought do something to prevent evasion on the part of shippers, but "the fact that our exports to Dutch, Italian, and Scandinavian ports show a large increase compared to those before the war is not in itself evidence of anything wrong. It is a natural result of virtual exclusion from ports formerly used and furnishes no evidence of trading with 'enemies.'" The *Boston Herald* and the *Syracuse Herald* argue similarly, and the *Philadelphia Record* thus disposes of the British doctrine of "continuous voyages":

"Our seizure during the Civil War of cargoes consigned to Nassau, and the British seizure during the Boer War of cargoes bound to Delagoa Bay, are not analogous to the British seizure of cargoes destined for Sweden or Denmark or Italy. The British and Portuguese colonial ports are so small that cargoes of absolute or conditional military supplies could not possibly be supposed to be destined for local consumption. On the other hand, our shipments of wheat, or copper, or rubber to countries having millions of inhabitants must be presumed to be in the ordinary course of trade. The charge that they are not must be supported by something more than a mere suspicion."

The British presumption that our copper shipments to neutral countries are really destined for Germany is not justified, in the opinion of the *New York Times*, a paper particularly friendly to Great Britain on the issues of the war. In the first place, Italy has prohibited the exportation of copper; "in the second place, Italy has for some months been engaged in active military preparations"; for a third count, "we may point out that Italy can now obtain no copper from Germany and Austria." Even if the Brit-

ish contention is partly true, the burden of proof is on Great Britain, says the *New York Sun*, "to show destination to the enemy." England's offer of redress is not all that is desired, *The Sun* adds. She "ought not to have a free hand because she is willing to pay up afterward when proved to be in the wrong." It is quite essential, as *The Sun* sees it, "that neutral ships should be allowed to proceed if there is nothing more against their cargoes than suspicion or a case 'framed up' for the prize-court lest the enemy gain an advantage." Moreover, the fact that "the exercise of the right of search is no longer easily practicable in the open sea" does not "justify the taking of any ship on mere suspicion to an English port." The examination in port, the *Washington Post* points out, "can be made so detailed and can be so unduly prolonged as to result in a practical prohibition of further trade." The *Boston News Bureau* thinks British insistence ought to be directed toward the neutral countries suspected of transshipment rather than toward the United States, and it finds serious omission on Sir Edward Grey's part in the fact that—

"While it is submitted that cargoes of only 45 out of 773 ships bound to the neutrals in question had been taken to prize-court, and but eight of the ships, no mention is made of the number of instances of detention and later release, which also had formed part of our complaint. Likewise there is the lack of formal



UNBLOCKADED AUSTRO-GERMAN FRONTIERS.

Neutral boundaries, shown in dotted lines. Only the comparatively short North Sea and Adriatic coasts can be blockaded by the Allied navies, while the Teutonic allies may keep up business relations with Switzerland and Italy to the south, Denmark and Holland to the north, and with Sweden and Norway, across the Baltic, which the German Navy guards. So England's problem is to isolate her enemy without injustice to neutrals.



recognition of the general deterring influence upon our exporters and their natural uneasiness as to the future."

The same editor finds also "a queer doctrine" in the reply, namely, that future British action regarding foodstuffs shall depend on the degree to which the Germans continue to depart "from accepted rules of civilization and humanity." This, he observes, "is not only rather irrelevant from our view-point, but also might be made so elastic as to cover any contingency, however infringing our rights and interests." Neutral trade, says the *Indianapolis News*, "can hardly be penalized for the sins of the belligerents." Surely, adds the *New York Times*, "the British Government does not expect us to accept as a principle of international law the doctrine that it is right to punish our commerce for the sins of German or Austrian troops in the field."

International law, observes the *New York Commercial*, "is a ghastly farce in war-time when in practise contraband rules are whatever a strong belligerent chooses to lay down for the guidance of its own navy and the information of neutrals." At the very best, "Great Britain owes it to all neutrals to tell them what are these rules," and to "stick to them."

That Great Britain "is paltering with a serious question," is the sharp declaration of the *New York World*, which explains:

"With so many nations at war and control of the seas held by two of them, Great Britain and France, as allies, there can be no doubt that every belligerent right will be fully maintained. The great problem to-day is the protection of neutral rights, and that duty naturally devolves upon the United States. We shall fall far short of the requirements of national dignity and self-interest if we drop the controversy at its present stage. . . ."

"Great Britain is at war with Germany and is entitled in the prosecution of the struggle to use all the resources of civilization. To blockade Germany, it has closed the North Sea, and yet it has not, according to the laws of civilization, declared a blockade and assumed its responsibilities. To keep certain supplies out of Germany, it has terrorized innocent neutral commerce. To use its great sea power against an enemy with the utmost effect, it has not scrupled even by caprice to bring disaster upon a friend. When it is remonstrated with it pleads necessity, which in war knows neither friends nor law, and sharp practise on our part, of which it offers no proof."

But the strongest denunciation of Great Britain comes from the editorial pages of *The New Republic*. England, declares this writer,

"has steadily encroached upon the rights of neutrals, she who is supposed to be fighting for the sanctity of neutrals. She has stretched the rules of contraband beyond all precedent, has

subjected neutral commerce to her own caprice and made it suffer the penalties of her own cumbersome administration. All this Great Britain has justified, as the German Chancellor justified the invasion of Belgium, by proclaiming it a necessity. . . ."

"Some British comment seems to imply that while it is a crime to use German militarism to destroy neutral rights, there is something to be said for British naval power when it follows the German example. If that were so, England would present the curious spectacle of a people fighting and dying for public law on land while it violated public law at sea."

The Sir Edward Grey's arguments are so freely criticized, it must not be thought that they do not carry conviction to some editorial minds. The increase of exports to European neutral countries impresses the *Providence Journal*, for instance, which believes that such a showing "does not improve the position the State Department has assumed." The reply, in the opinion of the *Albany Knickerbocker Press*, "is more competently done than the protest. . . . In this battle of diplomatic words the odds are greatly in favor of British victory." Whereas "the American protest was woven through by generalities, theories, and general principles," the British reply, avers the *Baltimore American*, "holds to concrete facts, and British diplomacy has been victorious." This country, we are told, "did not intend to back up its demands, and it will not," and the protest is "a shot in the air." One suggestion in the reply should



THE U. S. A. NOTE.

JOHN BULL—"Sorry to inconvenience you, but if we don't get the fire out, your place will go next."

UNCLE SAM—"That's all very well, but you're interfering with my trade."  
*Opinion (London).*

be carefully pondered, in the *Wall Street Journal's* opinion:

"It is that attempts have been made to smuggle admitted contraband in cotton-bales and in other ways. In such an international court of equity as this, the old equity rule still holds: the complainant must come into court with clean hands."

When it is boiled down, says this editor, the only point at issue will be that of "the delay of American cargoes in British or French ports." And *The Wall Street Journal* concludes, in words that must read pleasantly to British ears:

"When you are fighting for your life, and happen to have the other man down, the fact that the noise you make keeps your neighbor's children awake, or makes the nurse strike for higher wages, will not materially change your policy. To the extent of the damage you inflict you promise to compensate him, after the fight is over. You do so because this is a real military necessity, and not an improvised one, like the violation of the neutrality of Belgium."

Similarly, the *New Haven Journal-Courier* feels "bound to say that the British attitude is reasonable, tho avowedly an interference with our normal life."

## THE PRESIDENT'S PLEA FOR DEMOCRATIC TEAM-WORK

THIS COUNTRY, President Wilson assured a Jackson day audience in Indianapolis, "is not going to use any party that can not do consistent and continuous team-work." And perhaps with a shuddering recollection of the chasm that rent his party the last time it was in power, he continued significantly: "If any group of men should dare to break the solidarity of the Democratic team for any purpose, or from any motive, theirs will be a most unenviable notoriety, and a responsibility which will bring deep bitterness to them." Reminding his hearers that he had not spent a large part of his life in college without knowing "what a team means" and "what the captain of a team must have if he is going to win," he added: "If a man will not play in the team, then he does not belong to the team." Here, thinks the *Chicago Herald* (Ind.), is a virtual notice to some members of the Democratic "team" to "mend their ways or get out." And the *Portland Oregonian* (Rep.) remarks more specifically: "These remarks imply that he would read out of the party Senators Reed, O'Gorman, Hitchcock, Martine, and others who have opposed him, and whom he has ignored in filling Federal offices." Other editors mention Governor Colquitt, of Texas, and Mr. Hearst as conspicuous Democrats who have deserted the Wilson banner. By way of warning, the *Portland* paper reminds the President that "his predecessor tried to read insurgents out of the party and was the 'worst-licked,' tho the 'best-liked,' of our Presidents." But as the *Chicago News* (Ind.) sees it, the President's opponents within the party are more in need of a word of friendly warning than the President is. Admitting that certain Democratic Senators and Representatives have of late been organizing to fight Mr. Wilson, *The News* remarks that "nothing short of the spoilsman's usual appalling stupidity or a mania for political suicide could have driven them to this course." Citing the statement of Washington correspondents that this systematic opposition to the President within his party has been planned in order to convince the rank and file that he could not be elected to a second term if nominated, this *Chicago* paper continues:

"But why any other Democrat should want the nomination if President Wilson can not win in 1916 is difficult to understand. The President's chief rival in 1912, Champ Clark, expressed the situation well when he said that if Wilson's Administration was a success no one else could get the nomination in 1916, and if it was not a success no one else would want the nomination. . . .

"The fact is that President Wilson's Administration thus far has been conspicuously successful. The President's enemies in his own party wish to kill him off in order that they may secure greater personal advantage from the political strength he has brought to the party."

To the *Pittsburg Dispatch* (Rep.) "perhaps the most significant feature of the President's address was the unconcealed fear that his Administration was in danger most from disaffection in his own party." This paper goes on to say:

"Despite his assumption that two-thirds of the Democrats are progressives willing to follow an 'animated conservative,' as he terms himself, there have been numerous signs that the Democratic representatives at Washington and the Democratic organizations in many of the States would prefer less animation of his particular variety. In short, there is every prospect that he will have to do a good deal of lying awake watching his own party during the next year or two."

In the opinion, however, of the *New York World*, one of the strongest Democratic organs in the East, "if Democrats are incapable of giving honest support to a President like Woodrow Wilson, he is the last Democratic President that this generation is likely to see." One passage in the President's Indianapolis speech was interpreted by his audience as referring to the possibility of his renomination, despite his own assurance that he

"didn't intend to start anything then." He said, after claiming a sympathetic knowledge of "the temper and the principles of the American people": "There may come a time when the American people will have to judge whether I know what I am talking about or not." Altho he later repeated in Washington his denial that this had any reference to his candidacy, nevertheless, as the Washington correspondents point out, he did not say he would not be a candidate. According to the *Evening Sun's* correspondent, while reaffirming that he had not intended to "start anything," he laughingly admitted that his words had started something.

Papers and politicians outside of the Democratic fold discern in the President's plea for party harmony a manifestation of unblushing bossism. Thus Senator Borah, of Idaho, who has been mentioned of late in discussions of Republican presidential timber, declares that Mr. Wilson's picture of himself as captain of the Democratic team is an acceptance of "the sole and central principle upon which every corrupt machine was ever organized or put into existence." Mr. Borah goes on to say:

"If the President had said: 'If any man shall, for unrighteous or for mere patronage purposes or for any indefensible reason, assume to break the solidarity of the Democratic party' he would have been upon safe ground; his position would have been unassailable; but, mind you, the language which fell from the lips of the leader of the Democratic party at Indianapolis was not different from that which Tom Taggart would have issued to the men in Indianapolis, eighty of whom have just pleaded guilty to the crime of corruption; it is not different from the language which would be used by Mr. Murphy, of New York, to his satellitic and slavish adherents to follow the dictates of the captain regardless of what their volition, their conscience, or their judgment might suggest."

The *Philadelphia North American* (Prog.) shares Senator Borah's indignation over the President's warning to disrupters, "for any purpose or from any motive," of "the solidarity of the Democratic team." "There could hardly be a more menacing declaration of a purpose to extinguish freedom of thought and action among the Democratic members of Congress," says the *Philadelphia* paper.

Among other isolated passages in the President's speech which attract special editorial attention in both camps we cite the following:

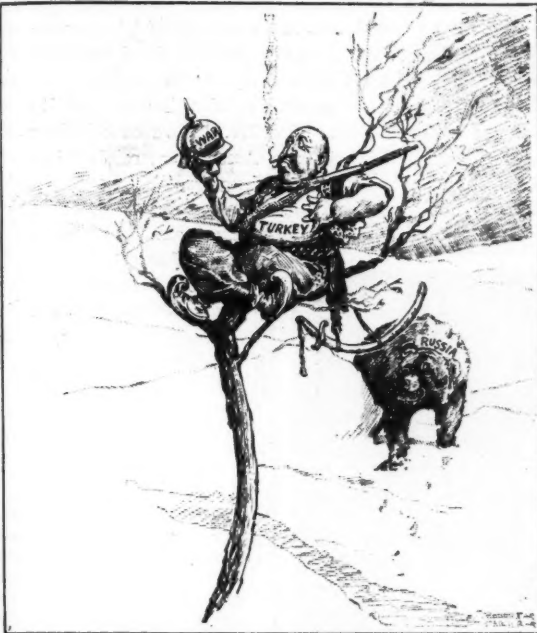
"The trouble with the Republican party is that it has not had a new idea for thirty years. . . .

"Politics in this country does not depend any longer upon the regular members of either party. There are not enough regular Republicans in this country to take and hold national power, and I must immediately add that there are not enough regular Democrats, either. This country is guided and its policy is determined by the independent voters. . . . What seems perfectly evident to me is this, that if you made a rough reckoning you would have to admit that only about one-third of the Republican party is progressive; and you would also have to admit that about two-thirds of the Democratic party is progressive. Therefore, the independent progressive voter finds a great deal more company in the Democratic ranks than in the Republican ranks. . . .

"There is a very simple way in which the Democratic party could help the workingmen. If we were simply to establish a great Federal employment bureau it would do a great thing. The laborer in this country needs to be guided from opportunity to opportunity. . . .

"I want to say a word about Mexico. . . . I hold it as a fundamental principle, and so do you, that every people has the right to determine its own form of government, and until this recent revolution in Mexico, until the end of the Diaz reign, 80 per cent. of the people of Mexico never had a look-in in determining who should be their governors, or what their government should be. Now, I am for the 80 per cent. It is none of my business and it is none of your business how long they take in determining it. It is none of my business and it is none of yours how they go about the business. The country is theirs, the government is theirs; the liberty, if they can get it—and God speed them in getting it—is theirs; and so far as my influence goes, while I am President, nobody shall interfere with it."





"WHO WISHED THAT ON ME?"

—Carter in the New York Evening Sun.



"GO WEST, YOUNG TURK, GO WEST!"

—Weed in the New York Tribune.

Turkey's chagrin at its share in the war, as depicted above, relates particularly to the defeat of three Ottoman army corps in Transcaucasia on January 3 and 4, when the 9th Ottomans were completely wiped out at Sari Kamysh, and the 10th Ottomans put to rout; while at Ardahan, to the north, the 1st Ottomans suffered severe loss and defeat. But the Young Turk did not "go west" far. He is rallying at Karaourgan, to the south, and, by report, holding his ground. Moreover, his recent capture of Tabriz, Persia, is said to threaten Russia in a vulnerable spot.

#### CARTOON SKETCHES OF THE FIRST BIG RUSSO-TURKISH BATTLE.

### THE APENNINE EARTHQUAKE

**C**ALAMITY, as one writer now remarks, "is no respecter of neutrals," while another finds "something grimly ironical in the fact that while Italy is with difficulty keeping out of a war which many of her people are eager to enter, there occurs an earthquake which inflicts upon a considerable part of the country disasters that reduce it to about the same condition as Belgium's." Towns, the New York Times continues, "have been wrecked as if by the bombardment of big guns, thousands have been killed, and a greater number of thousands driven, ruined and helpless, into their devastated fields, all for no fault of their own." Central Italy, from Naples to Florence and Ferrara, and from the Tyrrhenian to the Adriatic, felt the shock. It was most severe in the Apennine province of the Abruzzi, east of Rome. Here, scores of towns were badly damaged, and at least one, Avezzano, entirely destroyed. The earthquake of January 13, the New York Sun believes, will prove a greater disaster than the Neapolitan shock of 1857, when 12,300 persons lost their lives, and will be second only in the number of its victims to the upheaval that destroyed Messina and Reggio in 1908 with a loss of 77,283 lives. Last week's earthquake spread disaster over a much wider area than in either previous instance. The early reports of casualties were necessarily vague, since much of the devastated region was rural, and railroad and telegraph communications were at once cut off. In the more distant areas whole hamlets are said to have disappeared, so that weeks may elapse before the final full toll of the "terremoto" can be accurately set down. First estimates, however, placed the number of dead at between 20,000 and 30,000, with that of the injured exceeding the latter figure. Rome suffered no loss of life, but many buildings, ancient ruins, and public monuments were damaged. The dispatches are full of tales of destruction, horror, suffering, heroism, and prompt, efficient work of relief. King Victor Emmanuel hastened

at once to Avezzano, fifty miles from Rome, where about 8,000 were killed in a total population of 12,000. Some advised him to stay in the capital to keep in touch with international affairs, but he replied: "The sufferings of my people are nearer my heart than anything else."

The earthquake, says the New York Times, "will add new burdens to those, already sufficiently heavy, that are carried by the neutral nations." For the "stricken inhabitants of the Alban and Volsceian hills" must be helped, and to the United States "the first and loudest call for assistance will be made." Funds for the Italian sufferers have been started, and generous contributions are reported from the compatriots of the sufferers.

The causes of the earthquake will be discussed at leisure by scientists, and the damage to Italian art and antiquities will be appraised later. Just now another thought rises in every mind, close upon the involuntary impulses of horror and sympathy—will the earthquake change Italy's attitude toward the war? Italy herself, thinks the New York World, "will have cause for satisfaction if this 'act of God' tips the scale of indecision and keeps the nation from going to needless war." Her calamity at home, with its havoc comparable to that of war, is enough to engage all her attention." Herewith one of the papers representing Italians in this country emphatically agrees. Says the New York Bollettino della Sera:

"The crushing blow of this earthquake has come to warn us not to be too ambitious or too haughty, and that we ought to remain as we are, the wards of all Europe. Italy, without striking a blow, has already lost her first battle."

On the other hand, Prof. Vittorio Racca, of New York University and the University of Rome, says in the New York World:

"I think that Italy will enter the war, but I don't see just what that has to do with the disaster, for I know that it will have absolutely no effect upon the final decision of the country. We will not be cut off from our purpose even by such a disaster as this."

## VICTORY FOR THE TEACHER-MOTHER

THE BATTLE of the New York City Board of Education against the teacher-mothers, the city officials, the State Supreme Court, and public opinion and press criticism the country over, has at length reached a "common-sense decision," as many papers call it. Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, decides that motherhood is not "neglect of duty," and a teacher may not be discharged for that cause, so Mrs. Bridget C. Peixotto, the original "culprit," is reinstated with full pay for the period of suspension, and the other teacher-mothers are expected to fare equally well. The earlier stages of the controversy will be found chronicled in our issues for November 1 and 29, 1913. The press find the decision very gratifying. The New York *Tribune* rejoices particularly that "intelligence and common sense have once more righted an injustice inflicted by dull and slow-moving officialdom." The *World* epitomizes the whole controversy, with its present and future possibilities, in these words:

"Where it is not lawful to discharge a teacher merely because of marriage, a Board of Education may not end her services because of maternity. 'Absence for the most creditable social reason' can not be construed as 'neglect of duty.' Teacher-mothers may be dismissed for general inefficiency when that appears, but not for being mothers."

Dr. Finley, who, the Court of Appeals decreed, was Mrs. Peixotto's only recourse from the judgment of the Board of Education, bases his decision upon legal precedent, which has already established, first, that a teacher may not be dismissed for marrying subsequent to her appointment, and, secondly, in Chief Justice Bartlett's opinion on this particular case, that she may not be dismissed "for that which is the lawful, natural consequence of marriage and its social sanction." Dr. Finley states:

"The statute relating to dismissal of teachers does not indicate that absence of a married woman-teacher for the purpose of bearing a child constitutes a cause for dismissal. There is no statutory prohibition of the employment of a married woman as a teacher in the public schools of the city of New York, nor is there any by-law or regulation which forbids it. . . .

"As Commissioner I would give every possible aid in my power to promote devotion to duty, zealous service, and efficiency on the part of the teachers of the State, to prevent neglect of duty and inefficiency and to eliminate incompetence; and I attribute only such high purposes to the Board of Education in its action in this case. But I am of the clear opinion, which I am obliged to follow, that these ends and purposes will not be served by selecting, or seeming to select, for stigma or reproach, such a reason for temporary absence from school duty as is offered in this case, or inferring or seeming to infer, inefficiency from the mere fact of motherhood."



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NOT "NEGLECT OF DUTY."

Mrs. Bridget C. Peixotto, dismissed by the New York City Board of Education for absence from duty at the time her child was born, is now reinstated by order of the State Commissioner of Education.

## CONGRESS DEAF TO WOMAN'S PLEA

ALTHO CONGRESS last week rejected, by a vote of 204 to 174, the proposed constitutional amendment to give nation-wide suffrage to women, the suffragists seem to extract almost as much comfort from the result as their foes, the antisuffragists. Thus Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Suffrage Association, rejoices that equal suffrage, having had its day in Congress, "is now a political and national question," and that the suffragists "now have an alinement from which we can move forward." And Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Suffrage Association, speaking the day after the amendment's defeat, further explains why the suffragists see victory awaiting them beyond this failure:

"Not very long ago such a debate on woman suffrage in the House of Representatives would have been impossible. Ten years ago we wouldn't have carried a corporal's guard of voters. Five years ago we would not have carried half the number that we had on Tuesday."

On the other hand, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, finds the result "most gratifying," and predicts that "from now on the wave of suffrage hysteria will be on the wane." The vote in the House was such, she adds, "as to persuade the country forever that the National Congress will not undertake to dictate to the various States what they shall do in the regulation of their franchise." Another antisuffrage leader, Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, president of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, is quoted as saying:

"The next defeats for woman suffrage will come this year in New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. And then, perhaps, we will have a rest for a while."

This hope seems to be menaced, however, by Miss Alice Paul's announcement that her Congressional Union, another suffrage organization, will immediately "begin work in the Senate for a vote on the Bristow Resolution, which is identical with the Mondell Resolution defeated in the House." And the New York *Times*, which is itself opposed to woman suffrage, notes as "the most surprising thing" about the House vote on the amendment the fact that "outside of the South only one State voted solidly against it."

Among the papers which interpret the vote in the House as a rather serious setback to the suffrage cause are the *Syracuse Herald* and the *Newark Evening Star*, while, on the other hand, we find the *New York Evening Post*, *Evening Mail*, and *Tribune* agreeing with the *Washington Times* that "the suffrage cause has not lost anything by the fight in Congress."



## NATION-WIDE PRESS POLL ON ARMY AND NAVY INCREASE

ONE EFFECT of Europe's war is to raise the question of our preparedness in case war should come to us. The topic is the subject of discussion in Congress, in the press, and in private conversation from coast to coast. Without any leaning to one side or the other of the debate, we have sought as a representative verdict the opinion of upward of four hundred editors in all parts of the country. We have asked them three definite questions—namely, whether they believe our national defenses are adequate; whether they favor a stronger standing army; and whether they favor a stronger navy. As to our defenses, 272 say that our defenses are inadequate, while 119 think them adequate. Favoring a stronger standing army are 240 as against 158 opposing it. The vote for a stronger navy is even more markedly affirmative, being 285 in favor to 109 against.

Because it is obvious that the region in which an editor lives must influence his judgment in some degree, we have classified these expressions according to the natural divisions of States on the Atlantic or Pacific sea slope and States of the inland section. It will be found, perhaps, that in the States having a shore exposure the demand for a stronger army, and especially for a stronger navy, is beyond dispute. At the same time, it will be noted that in the interior, opinion is more evenly divided. Few, if any, of those in favor of "preparedness," it should be remarked, show symptoms of militaristic fever. In fact, much argument is heard from all sides against the malady. The policy of President Wilson, of Secretary of War Garrison, and of Secretary of the Navy Daniels outlines our true course, say some editors; while others contend that we have nothing to worry about because when this war is over Europe won't have any more fight left in her for years to come. Nevertheless, the Japanese peril is to be read between the lines in Pacific-slope and other opinions; and it is uttered outright by the *Buffalo Times*, which states the questions asked by THE LITERARY DIGEST and answers them as follows:

"1. Do you think our national defenses now adequate? No, I regard them as disgracefully inadequate. The Philippines, Hawaiian Islands, and our coast cities in California, Oregon, and Washington are absolutely at the mercy of an ambitious Power in the Far East—it is unnecessary to mention the country.

"2. Do you favor a stronger standing army? Yes. With our vast territory we require a standing army of at least 150,000 men, with a large reserve force ready to respond to a call to arms at short notice. Our National Guard well serves as a school for officers for a great volunteer army and should be trained for such purpose. With 100,000 veteran Japanese soldiers now residing in the Pacific Coast States, we should have a great barracks near San Francisco, with at least 20,000 men on guard against a sudden surprise on the part of a tricky foe. Our insular possessions should be adequately guarded, and present methods are a burlesque, or worse.

"3. Do you favor a stronger navy? Yes, second to none. We need a great fleet in the Pacific, wholly apart from the splendid fleet we maintain in the Atlantic. We have the men and we should have the ships and the guns and the ammunition. Let us have peace, but for Heaven's sake let this great, wealthy, and

ambitious country be prepared at all times to uphold the dignity, honor, and prestige of the Great Republic. I am for a strong, second-to-none navy for peace purposes."

## I.—ATLANTIC COAST

The *Philadelphia Inquirer* is unqualified in its judgment that our defenses are inadequate and that we need a stronger army and navy; while the *Boston Advertiser* also favors a sufficient defense strength for "a national policy of national safety." This journal does not profess to say "how or to what extent the army and navy should be enlarged," but insists that "we want our national safety to be assured and certain." Among other journals of similar opinion are the *Boston Transcript* and *Evening Record*, *Lowell Courier-Citizen*, *Providence Journal* and *Tribune*, *New Haven Times-Leader*, *Buffalo News*, *Syracuse Post-Standard*, *New York Herald*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *Evening Mail*, *American*, *Washington Post*, *Star*, *Herald*, and *Times*, *Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle*, and *Savannah News*.

Many editorial observers in various sections agree with the *Buffalo Times*, above quoted, when it recommends the upbuilding of the National Guard as the close adjunct of the regular army. Thus the *Waycross (Ga.) Journal-Herald* says: "We believe in making the National Guard the strongest military reserve in the world," and the *Staunton (Va.) Leader*, suggesting 100,000 men for the standing army, says that these combined with "an efficient militia with Federal pay . . . will solve the problem of our adequate land force." The figure of 100,000 regulars is indorsed also by the *Bristol (Va.) Herald-Courier*, which adds that "if the Navy is second only to England's, it is strong enough." Among caustic

critics of our national defenses are the *Grafton (W. Va.) Sentinel*, which says that "we have a fourth-rate Navy and a no-rate Army," and the *Moundsville (W. Va.) Echo*, which declares that our "entire defense department naturally needs reorganizing to meet needs as European War makes apparent." In this connection it is of interest to learn from the *Hampton (Va.) Monitor*, which argues for an increased army and navy, that "Bryan's universal peace is beautiful—but a labored nothingness. We've got to look facts and human motives straight in the face."

Similar in tone is the warning of the *Randolph (Vt.) Herald and News*, which bids us "get ready for trouble when it comes—it surely will"; and this journal advises a "gradual increase" of our naval strength and a "more general limited compulsory service in military training." Our national defenses are adequate "for probabilities," says the *Newport (R. I.) Daily News*, but not "for possibilities," and altho the *Burlington (Vt.) Free Press* believes that "if any general move for limiting armaments is undertaken, we will want to help such a movement," still it holds that "submarines and better coast defenses seem to be a pressing need." Moreover, this journal advises against building any more dreadnoughts "till the war in Europe is over and its



"MM-M! THEY'LL DARE ME IF I DO WEAR IT AND THEY'LL JUMP ON ME IF I DON'T." —Cooper in *Collier's Weekly*.

lessons learned." As to the Army, *The Free Press* says that "more officers and engineers should be trained, and drills for youths, fifteen to twenty, should be encouraged in high schools," etc. The latter suggestion is voiced, too, by the *Macon Telegraph*, and the *Waterbury Republican* tells us that—

"The idea that the United States can pick up volunteers who can in a few months meet European regulars on equal terms is largely based on the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. It is very comforting to think that because Jackson defeated the veterans of the Peninsular War at New Orleans so easily, we could do it again. Jackson's army consisted of a handful of regulars and some volunteers from Kentucky and Tennessee, then frontier Territories. They were hunters and sharpshooters to a man. Where could we pick up 4,000 such riflemen now? Conditions can change considerably in one hundred years. . . .

"It would not cost much to teach every boy of sixteen how to handle a military rifle, and they would all be glad to learn. Furthermore, many of them would be glad to keep up occasional practice if given the opportunity. The rudiments of drill and a little military information could be absorbed at the same time, and in a few years we should have a million potential recruits, among whom would be a large percentage of good riflemen. In ten years there would be several million who would have passed through the military kindergarten, and they would be the very best kind of raw material for an army."

Less warm is the mood of another Connecticut journal, the *Bristol Press*, which counsels that "we gradually make the Army stronger;" add to the Navy "only in submarines," and "do not get excited." The *Baltimore News* doubts whether our defenses are adequate, yet would increase the Army only a little; and as for naval power, advises a continuance of our present "policy and the keeping of the Navy in a high state of efficiency." Of like tenor is the statement of the *Winston-Salem Journal* that "the nation should proceed with the regular plan of strengthen-

ing the Army and Navy as if no European War were going on. We're in no more danger now than formerly—not as much."

This feeling is entertained also by *The Vango Spectator*, of Franklin, Pa., which says that "the present war in Europe makes it impossible for any first-class Power to attack the United States at present, and they will not be able to do so for many years after the war's conclusion." The *Greenville (S. C.) Daily News*, altho it believes in an Army and Navy "somewhat stronger," thinks this "an unfortunate time to begin arming, as the United States is the logical mediator for Europe," and it expresses the conviction that "in increasing armament we should avoid anything akin to 'militarism' and should not make ourselves appear defiant." "Militarism" would seem to be a dread word not only on the Atlantic Coast, but in all sections of the country, as will gradually appear. "We are opposed to a policy of militarism," says the *Charleston Evening Post*, "but favor a fabric of defense capable of quick expansion in time of need along the lines of Secretary Garrison's recommendations," and the *La Grange (Ga.) Reporter* observes that—

"We do not think our national defenses are now adequate, and we favor strengthening both the standing Army and the Navy. But we are opposed to anything tending toward a policy of aggression or the cultivation of a national spirit similar to that which controlled in Germany. Our spirit and action should be entirely precautionary, and for the identical reasons that it is necessary to have policemen and other officers of the law in our municipalities."

A downright opposite judgment of our defenses is expressed by the *Lexington (N. C.) Dispatch*, which believes that "we should spend our energies talking peace and working for the development of our natural resources and uphold President Wilson in his great work."

(Continued on page 162)

## TOPICS IN BRIEF

ITALY is likely to find that one war measure is a peck of trouble—*Columbia State*.

WHAT a pity there aren't divorce-court news censors instead of war-news censors.—*Louisville Courier Journal*.

It will be observed from the market quotations that strictly fresh gold is worth its weight in wheat.—*Washington Post*.

A REVOLUTIONARY effort is being made in Mexico to increase the President's term to six weeks.—*Denison (Tex.) Herald*.

OTHER nations will please not attack us before 1920; it will take us five years to get ready.—*Philadelphia North American*.

THERE never will be peace in Mexico until the movie men quit following the army of generals around.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

IF it is true that the reelection of Boies Penrose to the Senate cost \$1,000,000, it is pertinent to ask who got swindled.—*Chicago News*.

SOMETHING tells us that that 40 per cent. reduction in the freight-rate for anthracite is going to be added to our coal bill.—*Boston Transcript*.

BERNARD SHAW undoubtedly is saying many sensible things about the war, but at this time it is very foolish to talk sensibly.—*Chicago News*.

PRESIDENT WILSON's opposition to the literacy test may be due to his own inability to read the writing on the wall.—*Philadelphia North American*.

VILLA may not want to be President of Mexico, but he seems to have a constitutional objection to the selection of any one else.—*Wall Street Journal*.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT is a man who, neither having been born peaceful nor having achieved peacefulness, has had peacefulness thrust upon him.—*Washington Star*.

THE *Eldorado Republican* reports that it took two privates and a corporal, armed with chairs, to put down the latest Filipino rebellion.—*Kansas City Star*.

IN declaring that with the Navy once destroyed, an invader could overrun the country, Secretary Garrison forgets about Bill the Rabbit Shooter.—*Boston Transcript*.

CORRESPONDENTS who have had trouble with the British censor are now discovering that anything about the Kaiser's bad health invariably gets through.—*Chicago Herald*.

IT may be true that we have spent more on our Navy during the past ten years than Germany has, but then Germany hasn't any Southern navy-yards.—*Boston Transcript*.

TURKEY seems to be luring those Russians into Constantinople.—*Columbia State*.

BOTTLING the German Navy seems to require some other kind of cork.—*Chicago News*.

IT is something to live in a country where a man never needs a passport.—*New York World*.

SOME Philadelphians appear to class the Rev. Billy as one of those nut Sundays.—*Columbia State*.

THE Turkish war-ship that faced twenty hostile vessels must have been aground on a sand-bar.—*Boston Transcript*.

PARIS is reported to be too serious for the one-step. The goose-step didn't get a foothold either.—*Philadelphia North American*.

T. R. HAS probably shrewdly figured that the down-and-outers and the jobless will hold the balance of power by 1916.—*Boston Transcript*.

IT's a comforting thought that the persons most affected by the literacy test won't write to the papers about it.—*Philadelphia North American*.

COL. ROOSEVELT's plan for an alliance of civilized nations to prevent war would be all right if there were any civilized nations.—*Chicago News*.

"BILLY" SUNDAY has started a revival in Philadelphia with all the blind faith of a man who hasn't heard about Boies Penrose.—*Boston Transcript*.

MONTENEGRIN troops "annihilated two fresh Austrian regiments." Getting fresh with the Montenegrin has always been unhealthy.—*Wall Street Journal*.

THE year 1914 will long be remembered on the eastern and western hemispheres as the year made notable by bumper crops of wheat and Hades.—*Kansas City Star*.

MR. ROCKEFELLER's Cleveland pastor has written to the tax officials to have his tax increased. Nothing like setting his parishioners a good example.—*New York World*.

IN trying to oust our consuls in Belgium we fear that Germany has failed to take into consideration the traditional tenacity of a Democratic office-holder.—*Boston Transcript*.

HARRY THAW's lawyers say that they are still confident of ultimate victory for their client. So, after all, the Thaw fortune is not yet exhausted.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

ANYHOW, the ambition of Governor Blease to go out of office and leave the penitentiary empty is more commendable than some retiring officials' efforts to leave the treasury empty.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

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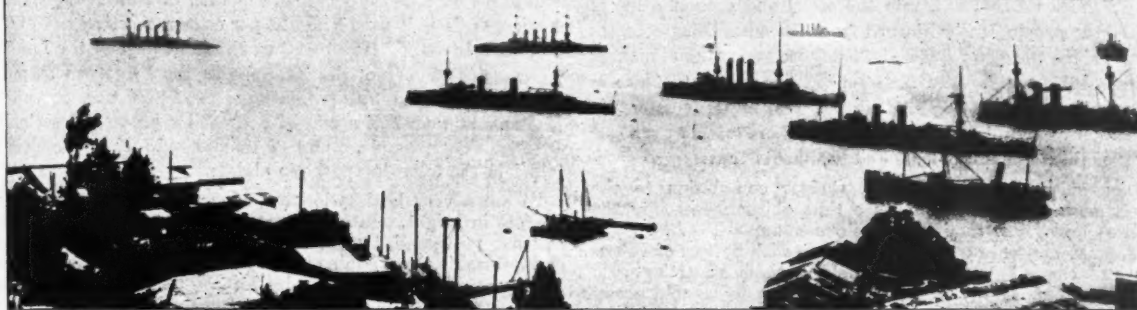
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# FOREIGN - COMMENT



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THE ILL-FATED GERMAN SQUADRON AT VALPARAISO.

Just before sailing on their last journey. The *Scharnhorst*, the *Gneisenau*, and the *Leipzig* are on the left of the picture.

## METAL-FAMINE IN GERMANY

TO THE MANY TROUBLES of the Fatherland yet one more has been added. The growing scarcity of some of the metals used in the manufacture of munitions of war is causing the greatest uneasiness. This is in great measure due to the fact that England, which commands the seas, has placed copper and some other metals upon the list of absolute contraband, and has thus cut off Germany's supplies. This step has naturally caused great resentment, which finds voice in the columns of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, where we read:

"The routes followed by these imports are closed by the terrorism that England exerts on the sea. England has also succeeded, by means of extraordinary trickery, in disturbing, and in some cases preventing, the supply through the medium of neutral countries.

"This brutal procedure has gradually assumed forms and an extent that must make neutral countries consider the advisability of adopting joint measures of defense. Some time must pass, however, before practical results can be obtained, and even then it is still doubtful if Germany would be assured of a better supply of metals."

Meanwhile famine prices are being paid, and we learn from cable dispatches that copper is now selling in the Empire for some \$625 a ton, where the normal price is about \$300. An interesting side-light on this situation is thrown by a Belgian correspondent of the *Amsterdam Telegraaf*, who describes the action of German soldiers in the conquered territory, and says:

"The Germans hunt for gold, and now that gold is not sufficient they also hunt for copper. Every kind of article containing copper is confiscated, including kettles, stable-fittings, and kitchen utensils."

Maximum prices for many metals have been fixed by the Bundesrath, such as aluminum, antimony, copper, and nickel. Another disturbing fact is the scarcity of saltpeter and other nitrogenous salts. The Government is making every effort to prevent this situation from causing uneasiness in the public mind and recently suppress an issue of its own organ, the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, as well as one of the Berlin military journal, the *Kreuzzeitung*, for printing resolutions on this subject passed by the Brandenburg Chamber of Agriculture. One of these offending resolutions, as published in the *Kreuzzeitung*, runs, in part:

"A great danger for Germany lies in the fact that, in consequence of the war, Germany is deprived of the import of saltpeter. This is a serious danger, because a lack of nitrogen, such as exists at present, causes a considerable diminution in the yield of the harvest; and, secondly, because the production of the necessary quantities of ammunition and explosives may

consequently be imperiled. It seems desirable, therefore, that the Imperial Government should take steps to assure permanently Germany's supply of nitrogenous salts."

Orders have been given, says the *Berliner Tageblatt*, to search the battle-fields, and rewards are offered, not very handsome amounts according to American standards, for the salving of copper and other metals. The following is the tariff, American, instead of German, money being given:

"For sorted brass, copper, bronze, aluminum, zinc, lead, and for infantry ammunition, 3 cents per pound. For iron, with other metal attached (artillery shells),  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent per pound. For iron without other metal attached,  $\frac{1}{8}$  cent per pound. For money and other valuables, 5 per cent. of the assessed value. To any one pointing out the position of an unexploded shell, 12 cents will be paid."

How great the shortage of copper must be we can judge from the figures given in the *Manchester Guardian*, which says:

"The United States is easily the largest producer of copper, her output being, roughly, half the world's total. Germany's output is about one-fortieth of the world's total, and she is so great a user of copper that this native supply falls far short of her normal needs. In 1907 she produced 20,818 tons and imported something like 200,000 tons, or ten times as much as she produces. . . .

"We may be sure that on the slightest dread of a shortage in her ammunition-factories Germany would commandeer the stocks of copper at the electrical and other works in her territory, and when an actual shortage came about she could, and no doubt would, melt down manufactured copper articles, electric cables, and so on.

"It is curious that the countries which are, after the United States, recognized copper-producers are just the countries with which Germany can not trade at present—Spain, Portugal, Chile, Australasia, Mexico, Russia, and Japan. All the neutral countries which might send copper to Germany have to send it overseas, and that is where the new declaration comes in.

"Russia's production of copper is even smaller than Germany's, and our production is very slight indeed, tho at one time it was the largest of any. We are as dependent on foreign supplies as Germany, but we hold the seas."

The *London Times* comments on the situation with every sign of satisfaction, and proceeds to remark:

"The difficulty which Germany is experiencing in obtaining sufficient supplies of copper is illustrated by the fact that the Mansfeld copper-mines at Eisleben, in Saxony, which have in recent years been in a state of increasing depression, are now working overtime. This comes out in protests in the Socialist press against the underpayment of the miners, who, it is said, are being paid only from two to three shillings for a 10-hour day. It appears that what was a rapidly dying industry has been converted by the war into a monopoly."

## GERMANY AND ENGLAND SEEN IN THEIR ADVERTISEMENTS

VIVID GLIMPSES into the social and economic life of the people can be gleaned from the advertising columns of the German papers, and many pathetic tales of distress are revealed in a few bald lines tucked away amid the notices of department stores, banks, factories, and other commercial institutions. The Berlin Socialist organ, *Vorwärts*, has made a study of these announcements and comments thus:

"The obituary notices give a sinister complexion to the advertisement columns. In peace time obituaries occupy the smallest space, now they dominate our columns. . . .

"A great amount of space is taken up with notices of voluntary and compulsory auctions. Behind these advertisements lie hid touching family misfortunes. 'A dog to be sold cheap or given away on account of the war.' Many a man is obliged to part with his pet or kill it. Food and taxes can no longer be raised.

"Furnished rooms and dwellings are offered in large numbers. Here the war has accomplished frightful work. In long columns distress house-agents offer rooms at 'war prices.' One often sees announcements offering rooms 'for gentlemen' with every comfort, such as central heating, hot water, electric light, telephone, etc., for from 25 to 30 marks (\$6.25 to \$7.50) a month.

"Hedge lawyers offer their services in all 'war questions,' and photographic studios state that they make life-size reproductions of the photographs of the fallen.

"Some regiments advertise for volunteers, excluding only recruits called to the colors and those who have undergone imprisonment.

"'War loans' are sought after, and many a poor devil who requires a sum of ready money sacrifices his last poor savings to those hyenas who still coin gold out of the misfortunes and sorrows of their fellow men. Any one wanting to buy a business can do so cheaply—'business for sale immediately, husband at the front,' so runs the advertisement.

"Female fortune-tellers prosper. The anxiety of those left behind for their dear ones at the front is great, and many would like to get a glimpse into the future and learn if the husband, son, or brother, or whoever it may be has been spared by the bullet."

The effects of the war, however, are not very apparent in many of the annual reports of the larger industrial concerns; for example, we learn from the advertising columns of the Berlin

weekly, *Die Zukunft*, that the Berliner Elektrizitäts-Werke, an organization which would not seem to derive any direct profit from the war, can still pay 4½ per cent. on its preferred stock and 12 per cent. on the common, while the Deutsche Gasglühlicht Aktiengesellschaft pays 5 and 25 per cent. respectively.

That column of "Personals" on the front page of the London *Times*, known in popular parlance as the "Agony Column," throws a more penetrating light upon conditions now prevailing in England than half a mile of a special reporter's descriptive writing. For example, a hint of undeserved social ostracism is found in the following pathetic plaint:

"I am a very healthy-looking, vigorous young man of over six feet in height. In appearance an ideal soldier. Nevertheless am prevented, by reasons which would satisfy the most captious critic, from joining the forces. Who will advise me how I may avoid being ostracized by most men and all women? Hints and suggestions will be gratefully acknowledged by one who, through no fault of his own, is dejected, lonely, wretched, and virtually outlawed."

His appeal for aid was not made in vain, for a few days afterward this appeared:

"If the young man who advertised in this column on Saturday last, bewailing his lot at being ostracized by society for not having enlisted, will write to A. B., Box M. 235, *The Times*, he will hear from another very similarly situated."

The ever-pressing recruiting-problem finds its place in advertisements appealing to the young men couched in every key from prayer to scorn:

"LORD ROBERTS: He warned the people, but they heeded not. Footballers; players and spectators! 'Do come and lend us a hand' is the cry from the trenches. Men, men, and still more men is our pressing need. Let not optimism be our undoing."

The seathing satire of the next appeal is magnificent, but doubtless had an effect:

"Why not design a 'pretty' uniform to attract the 'Knuts' to the colors? Something which would harmonize with heliotrope socks, lavender gloves, spotted waistcoats, and mauve handkerchiefs would appeal irresistibly to their esthetic sense—the only sense they possess. Khaki is so unromantic."

The agitation against football in war-time roused its defenders—we quote one of many:

"Is the present outcry against football in accordance with the



"Mother Russia. I bring you the thanks of a grateful nation."  
"But who are you?"  
"I am the last Serb."

—© Ull (Berlin).



AUSTRIA—"I said all along this was going to be a punitive expedition."  
—Punch (London).

OPPOSING VIEWS OF SERBIA'S POSITION.





ABBAS HILMI.  
The deposed Khedive of Egypt.

spirit of Drake, who played bowls with the Armada in sight?"

The lazy young man, posset of boundless impudence, who is looking for a "soft snap," thus appeals to the benevolence of the wealthy:

"A young optimist who is convinced that there are lots and lots of good-hearted, benevolent, and unselfish, rich people in the world invites one of them to provide for his future and relieve him from all further anxiety on this score. The success of this appeal will confound many who hold views derogatory to the wealthy."

So fully does the column touch upon every phase of English life that even that

curious vein of religious fanaticism, so often found in retired colonels of the British Army, is represented by this cryptic advertisement:

"THE WAR—'The horse is prepared against the day of battle, but SAFETY (margin, VICTORY) IS OF THE LORD.' Proverbs, xx, 31."

## BRITAIN AS SUPER-PHARAOH

THE ANOMALIES in the government of Egypt disappear with the establishment of a British Protectorate over that country. For the past thirty years the actual sovereign of Egypt, the Sultan of Turkey, has exercised no direct influence upon the country, and the nominal government was in the hands of his viceroy, the Khedive, who ruled through native ministers, each assisted by an English "adviser." In reality, the real ruler of Egypt has been the British Consul-General at Cairo, and his "advice" to the Khedive has had all the force of a command. According to the London Times, the actual changes effected comprise a proclamation of a British Protectorate, the deposition of Khedive Abbas Hilmi, and the elevation to the Egyptian throne of his uncle, Prince Hussein Kamel, with the title of Sultan. Just what is meant by a Protectorate is clearly defined by the London Spectator, which points out that the Protectorate in Egypt follows the model established by France in Tunis and constitutes a sovereignty "as real and complete as sovereignty in the technical sense of the word." The allied Powers and the neutral countries have recognized and approved of the change, but Britain has given France a *quid pro quo*, according to the London Pall Mall Gazette, which states:

"It is also announced that France has recognized Great Britain's declaration of a protectorate over the country, and Great Britain in return has adhered to the Franco-Moorish Treaty of 1912."

Which is taken to mean in plain language that as far as Great Britain is concerned France is at liberty to go ahead and do in Morocco exactly what Britain has done in Egypt.

French opinion also recognizes that this step will have an important effect in the Moslem world, and it is quite upon the cards that the new Sultan of Egypt may acquire the Califate, or spiritual leadership of the followers of the Prophet. Thus the Paris Temps thinks:

"In the final catastrophe into which Germany has plunged Turkey, the religious influence of the Sultan of Constantinople is destined to disappear, together with his political power. The Sultan of Cairo will inherit his prestige; thus the ruin of the Empire, of which the proclamation of the Sultanate of Egypt sounds the knell, will be definitely consummated."

In Italy public opinion is entirely favorable to the change, as it strengthens the hand of Italy in the Tripolitana. The Rome Tribuna, speaking semiofficially, says:

"The Mediterranean agreements, in which Italy, too, has taken part, implicitly recognized the actual status England had acquired in Egypt. The Protectorate already existed in substance, and Great Britain might just as well have proclaimed annexation."

In German circles the change has not been received kindly. The Frankfurter Zeitung thinks that a blunder has been made:

"This forcible interference with the existing state of affairs proves that the British authorities are in a serious dilemma, and, in view of the fact that the sympathies of the natives are entirely with the Khedive and Turkey, the British saw no other way of saving the situation than by proclaiming a new constitution. Had they felt safe they would have waited till the end of the war."

In Egypt itself the change seems to have been received with satisfaction. The Mokattam, a widely read Arabic journal published in Cairo, says:

"The Egyptian nation, at this juncture, receives the change in the status of Egypt with satisfaction and gratitude, knowing that it is in the interests of the country and of future generations."

A correspondent in close touch with official and unofficial sources of information in Egypt writes:

"The Nationalist party leaders would probably like to create some trouble, but of course the British are carefully controlling the public press, and martial law has prevented their attempting anything riotous. On the other hand, the British have rendered a tremendous service to the peasant class by undertaking the purchase of the cotton of at least the small farmer.

"This has created such a feeling of gratitude that the good points of British government are being recognized. We know little about the newly appointed Sultan, but imagine that his appointment is intended to offset in future years the leadership of Constantinople and its Sultan. Perhaps it is intended to make a bid for the spiritual leadership and center the future Sheikh ul Islam in Egypt."



MOSES IN THE JOHN BULL-RUSHES.  
Britannia adopts Egypt as a new member of the family.  
—The Evening News (London).



HUSSEIN KAMEL.  
The new Sultan of Egypt.

## THE WAR AND SOUTH AMERICA

**K**EEN INTEREST IN THE WAR is being displayed throughout South America, with here and there a wail about the loss of trade, which all South America has now begun to feel. Many of the Latin-American papers seem to favor the Allies, and this tendency is particularly marked in Brazil, where they recall the cultural ties binding them to France and the long and profitable commercial connection with England. On the other hand, partisans of Germany are not wanting—and violent partisans at that—but pronounced German sentiment for some reason seems to be confined to the West Coast in general and to Peru and Ecuador in particular. However, the most powerful paper in Peru, the *Lima Prensa*, comes out thus boldly against Germany:

"Germany wants to conquer the world. With her imperial fanaticism she is convinced that the iron discipline of her army can subjugate the earth. In one word, Germany feels herself omnipotent, because unfortunately the Germans think that omnipotence is the fruit of despotism. But to subjugate nations it is first of all necessary that your power should be great in the material but greater in the moral sphere. It is because Germany fails in moral dominance that she is placed in the unequal struggle of to-day. She thinks she is fighting five Powers; in reality, the whole world is her adversary."

Farther down the coast, in Chile, anti-German sentiment, despite the numerous German colonies, is strongly marked. Thus the Valparaiso *El Mercurio* writes rather acridly:

"It will be noted that it is not a question of a momentary suppression or disguising of facts to save a situation, but a campaign of systematic denial of anything unfavorable to the imperial cause. The German papers, in their anxiety to cooperate with this policy, do not content themselves with suppressing facts, but give free rein to their imagination and manufacture events. The organization of the atrocities committed in cold blood by the Kaiser's armies appear to be no less deliberate and systematic than the organization of 'news.'"

But this charge of spreading false news is brought against the Allies with equal vehemence by the Trujillo *Industria*:

"The Allies have had triumphs attributed to them which

never existed, and the spreading of such canards has for its sole object the concealment of the series of defeats which will mean complete disaster for the Allies."

The Guayaquil *Telegrafo* is very angry with both sides for fighting in South-American waters, and loudly calls for an extension of the Monroe Doctrine by which half the Atlantic and half the Pacific should be closed to the war-ships of European Powers:

"America will not really belong to the Americans until the seas which wash her shores are recognized as neutral areas in the naval wars of the Old World."

In Argentina more interest is taken in the commercial situation caused by the war than in the war itself. With vast quantities of grain and meat upon her hands which she is unable to sell for lack of transportation facilities, and unable to purchase such facilities, owing to the tightness of the European money market, which makes it impossible to float a loan, Argentina finds herself in a precarious position and calls loudly for help. The most influential paper in South America, the *Prensa*, of Buenos Aires, thinks that the United States should be approached with a view of obtaining easier conditions with regard to contraband, but sees difficulties in the way:

"It would be inopportune at this moment to arouse or aggravate the suspicions which the United States has always excited in Europe by its supposed attempt furtively to divert to itself our long-established commercial relations with the Old World. It would indeed be futile to state our case before Europe, and by doing so furnish grounds for fresh jealousies and suspicion. Our Government should assume the attitude long adopted by *La Prensa* and enter frankly into close touch with the United States. We feel assured that whatever the United States may gain from England will be gained for all America."

Meanwhile Brazil, mindful of the important part she played at the last Hague Conference, is beginning to prepare to play the mediator when the time for peace arrives. We have received from the Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Brazil an urgent appeal address to the Masonic lodges of the entire world to work for peace within their immediate spheres of influence.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



THE AMERICAN "PROTEST."  
JOHN BULL—"I appreciate your frankness, Jonathan, but I don't think you need have kept it ALL for me."  
—Beck's Weekly (Montreal).



THE FRIENDLY NEIGHBOR'S PROTEST.  
JOHN BULL—"What's that, old chap? My dog annoying you? Are you quite sure you were not first annoying him?"  
—The Daily Star (Montreal).

HOW CANADA VIEWS OUR SHIPPING PROTEST.



# SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

## INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE WRECKED

**B**EFORE THE ADVENT of the present European War scientific men throughout the world were congratulating themselves that united international activity was already an accomplished fact in their own field, while it still seemed a far-distant Utopia in that of politics. In a score of cooperative investigations or undertakings, the nations were already showing that they could work together for the common good. This sort of brotherly activity has been pretty nearly wrecked. As *Nature* (London, December 10) euphemistically phrases it, it has "necessarily been affected by the naval and military operations and the limitation of usual channels of communication." Obviously one can hardly be surveying for an international map with a squadron of Uhlans musing about, or measure the humidity of the upper air with a sounding-balloon while an aeroplane is trying to "do for," a *Zeppelin* in the vicinity. One of the most important of international undertakings is the great catalog of scientific literature. With regard to its probable fate the journal just named says:

"The report of the council of the Royal Society states that the responsibilities of the society in relation to this undertaking have been a source of anxious consideration since the outbreak of the war. Apart from the question of continuance, the society is faced with serious liabilities in respect of this undertaking as it stands at the present moment. Should the annual amount of the subscriptions from Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, and Poland not be available, as seems certain, at any rate until after the close of the war, this would mean an annual loss of about \$5,300 in income in respect of each issue, or a total loss of about \$20,000 on the issues of 1911, 1912, and 1913, after taking into account reduction of expenditure and in sales of trade copies and back numbers. This loss will fall, at any rate in the first instance, on the Royal Society."

The war has also had a pronounced effect on the compilation and publication of the various daily weather-maps. *The Daily Weather Report* issued by the British Meteorological Office contained the usual information until July 31, but after that date some of the observations began to be missing. We are told:

"From August 6, no data have been received from central Europe, and the wireless reports from the Atlantic were altogether discontinued. For several weeks the reports from Scandinavia and Spitzbergen were missing, but these were resumed in September, the reports from Iceland are still absent. The difficulties of preparing the usual forecasts and storm-warnings have consequently been much increased. The publication of the daily synoptic weather-maps of Europe, the North Atlantic, and a large portion of North America . . . has been suspended from August 2, until the necessary data have been received."

"It has been the practise of the *Times* newspaper since 1876 to print each day the previous 6 p.m. weather-map. This was continued until August 4, but after that date no further map appeared—no doubt owing to all the available space in the newspaper being urgently required for war information. For the same reason the table of observations from health resorts was discontinued from August 3."

"On August 6, the Chief of the United States Weather Bureau announced that 'owing to the state of war involving the great nations of Europe, the meteorological observations from regions in Europe and Asia, heretofore employed by the Weather Bureau in the construction of its weather-map of the northern hemisphere, are no longer received, and the issue of this map will be suspended from this date until such time as the reports can be resumed.'"

Investigation of the upper air with small balloons has been greatly hindered, owing especially to the difficulty of getting

rubber balloons of good quality, which has been greatly intensified by the war. Says the writer:

"During both 1912 and 1913, between fifty and sixty satisfactory balloon-ascent were obtained, but the average maximum height in 1913 showed a distinct falling off compared with previous years. This was due to the balloons, of which the quality and workmanship are of the utmost importance. During the present year, altho fresh sources of supply have been tried, the quality of the balloons has still further deteriorated, with the result that in many cases a premature bursting of the balloon has occurred and a maximum height of some five only instead of some fifteen kilometers has been attained. Since the details of the ascents have remained the same, the poor heights reached must be due to defective balloons. . . ."

"From various causes the number of successful balloon-ascent this year in the British Isles can scarcely reach twenty-five, since the war has, for the time being, cut off the supply of balloons and the very poor returns from the first half of the year can not be made up by an extra number of ascents in the latter part. . . ."

"There is another way in which the investigation may be influenced by the war. In England compressed hydrogen can be obtained cheaply and conveniently in steel cylinders, but in some of our colonies these cylinders can not be obtained. Failing this source of supply, hydrogen is most easily produced from calcium hydride, the free lift of the hydrogen in air being equal to the weight of hydride used. Apparently the calcium hydride can only be obtained in Germany."

"There is no information about what is occurring on the Continent. The international days are fixed until the end of the year, but after December, if ascents continue in Germany and Austria, it does not seem likely that we shall know the dates. Also the meeting of the International Committee which was to be held in England next year can scarcely now take place."

"In the investigation of the upper air, the value of the individual observations is decidedly increased by a well-planned system of cooperation, but happily there are many problems which may be attacked without such cooperation, and we may hope that the work may go on with equal vigor as in the past, excepting that the necessary funds are not likely to be increased by the heavy expenses due to the war."

As for international conventions and meetings, of which several occur usually in the course of the year, they can hardly be expected to flourish during the continuance of hostilities. For instance, the fifth meeting of the International Seismological Association was to have been held early last September at Petrograd, under the presidency of Prince Galitzin. The writer tells us:

"Soon after war was declared, it was announced that the meeting was postponed, and, indeed, with the president a Russian, the secretary a Hungarian, and a committee including Germans, Englishmen, and Japanese, no other result could be expected. The formal meeting of the Association once every two or three years is not, however, the most useful work carried out under its auspices. The permanent committee of the Association, with its headquarters at Strassburg, was engaged in collecting materials that could not fail to be of the greatest service. The compilation of the annual catalogs of perceptible earthquakes and of those registered at distant stations would alone justify the existence of the Association. To all this useful work, there must for the present be an end, and, even if the threads of the organization are ultimately resumed, there will be a long delay in the issue of the next catalogs, and there will be many imperfections in the lists of perceptible shocks. In the registers of seismological observatories, the effect of the war will probably be less serious, for the network of stations established in the British colonies and in allied and neutral countries is practically world-wide. The late Professor Milne's decision to maintain the organization which he created outside the control of the International Association is thus likely to have most beneficial results."

## THE DISAPPOINTING "ZEPPELIN"

INNOCENT BYSTANDERS have not yet been completely disabused of their belief that the German *Zeppelin* will one day swoop upon the enemy in the romantic fashion that the novelists portray. Of this the latest indication is a rumor, appearing in the newspapers with the beginning of 1915, to the effect that the building of new *Zeppelins* is being rushed night and day, and that as each new armored air-cruiser passes successfully its trying-out tests, it is spirited away to some unknown concentration camp, there to await the moment of its mysterious errand. This tale is of the same tenor as others in the past, and one and all, one expert believes, are based on an entirely false idea of the possibilities of dirigible aircraft. In the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, Waldemar Kaempffert, managing editor of *The Scientific American*, declares the *Zeppelin* as hopeless as a raider and bomb-dropper as it would be as a transport. Military officers of all nations knew ten years ago that bomb-dropping was impractical warfare, for,

"During the siege of Port Arthur, more than ten years ago, the Japanese mortars dropt 500-pound shells on the protective decks of Russian war-ships. The Russians never blinked, and the war-ships remained afloat, not even disabled. Many facts of the same kind had long ago convinced military experts that not much is to be expected of bomb-dropping.

"There was one supreme moment when bombs might have been dropt with awful effect on massed troops, and that came when Sir John French's forces crossed from England to the Continent. Nearly a hundred thousand men were transported in ordinary ships, the thin decks of which could easily have been pierced by a bomb of proper design. Yet we have heard of no attack upon the steamers that conveyed the British troops to France and Belgium, nor upon the regiments themselves as they landed and marched in close formation to the nearest railway station. Even if we assume that these troops were transported and landed at night, as many of them undoubtedly were, a bomb-dropping air-ship equipped with search-lights might have ventured upon an attack.

"If more evidence is required of the utter futility of dropping bombs from dirigible air-ships, it will be found in the capture of Liège, Namur, and Maubeuge. Where were the *Zeppelins* when these strongholds were taken? We heard of great guns, but little of great air-ships. In truth, the mere existence of that wonderful .42-centimeter mortar, which has reduced fort after fort in Belgium, shows how little the Germans relied on the offensive power of their *Zeppelins*. Why construct such ponderous, expensive artillery if a *Zeppelin* can destroy a steel-turreted fortification by the simple expedient of releasing a few hundredweight of high explosive from a height of a mile?"

The notion of a *Zeppelin* invasion of England Mr. Kaempffert finds even more grotesque and improbable. Englishmen have been expected to shiver at this bogey for some time, and such hysteria has at times had the prevalence of an epidemic throughout England; but never more than a pinch of common sense was needed to dispel it. The General Staff of the German Army would, in the writer's opinion, reveal themselves as little better than imbeciles should they order such a raid. He says:

"They know that huge sheds must be built to house a fleet of great dirigibles; for a *Zeppelin's* base is not the headquarters of an army, but a harbor somewhere in Germany, as a rule, to which harbor it must retire from time to time. The limitations thus imposed are such that three *Zeppelin* sheds have been built at Brussels and four at Antwerp to bring the air-ships nearer the seat of war, both on land and sea. Count von Zeppelin has spent years in trying to devise a way of fettering his unruly giants in a gale near the ground, and to his lack of success are to be attributed some of the catastrophes in which his ships have been destroyed. A hundred new *Zeppelins* require a hundred sheds, and Germany has not half that many. If the ships were actually built for an invasion, they could not carry more than a few regiments, so small is their lifting capacity relatively to their size.

"How useful Germany's 14 *Zeppelins* have been, or for that matter the air-ships of France, the only other nation which has a fleet comparable with that of Germany, we shall know only after a treaty of peace has been signed. A craft which can slip through the air with the speed of an express-train and cruise

about for 36 hours, which is fitted with search-lights for nocturnal prowling, which carries machine guns to repel aggressive aeroplanes, is obviously a piece of mechanism that has its uses. But what are they? To send up a *Zeppelin* in order to watch the effect of artillery-fire would be reckless under ordinary circumstances. Captive balloons, aeroplanes, and small dirigibles perform that task satisfactorily without endangering many lives and without entailing a heavy financial risk. To employ the *Zeppelins* for daylight reconnoitering is possible, but also hazardous. An aeroplane is so much smaller as a target, so much swifter as a vehicle, so much cheaper as an investment that it would naturally be selected for ordinary scouting. No wonder that official dispatches tell us much of the aeroplane and the exploits of its pilot, but very little of the dirigible."

This unflattering view of the *Zeppelin's* usefulness is shared by a writer in *The Engineer*, whose remarks bear the indorsement of the United States Naval Institute, in whose "Proceedings" they are quoted. Here the aeroplane is represented as fully capable of doing everything which the dirigible might accomplish, with the advantages of slighter visibility, greater speed, easier management with fewer men, lower cost, and higher flight; the sole advantage of the dirigible being its ability to come to rest in the air. This writer calls the *Zeppelin* "a hopeless failure."

On the other hand, Frank H. Simonds, the war-expert of the *New York Evening Sun*, is not willing to admit that the *Zeppelin* is useless, in spite of its clumsiness and frailty. He grants its failings, but adds that,

"Year after year, Germany, by no means reckless with its money, has sunk millions in *Zeppelins*. To this very hour, too, the general public at least is ignorant of what these monsters might accomplish either in an attack upon British ships in the German Ocean or upon London and Paris. On land, under the water, and now in the air, Germany has provided terrible weapons. Should the *Zeppelin*, despite all its critics, even approximate the success of the howitzer and the submarine, it is plain that we shall soon see in actual life a realization of the most terrible and tremendous things which the imagination of novelists has described in recent years."

And now comes an Amsterdam dispatch to the *New York Herald*, stating definitely that "Germany's five months of preparation for an aerial attack on England, especially with *Zeppelins*, are nearing their end," and that the attack will be delivered, it is hoped, in the last days of January, "the double objective being the grand fleet and London. They will bear orders to cripple the fleet and cause a panic in the capital."

## THE DOLL-HEAD INDUSTRY

A LARGE New York factory for the exclusive production of dolls' heads is interestingly described in *The Edison Monthly* (New York). The heads are molded or cast from stiff paste and colored by means of an "air-brush" or paint-sprayer operated by compressed air. The air is compressed by means of an electrical motor, so that this particular industry is classified in the electrical field by the writer, and the magazine noted above is excusable for publishing an article about it. Some children believe, we are told, that dolls come from the North Pole, where Santa Claus lives, but quite a number of them are shaped in a tall brick building at the very end of Canal Street, and their maker's name is John Giannone, not Santa Claus. His factory was one of those benefiting by the interruption of trade with Germany, and in the weeks preceding Christmas he had more orders than he could fill. Another busy manufacturer is pictured opposite. We read further:

"This doll-factory, while not as romantic, is just as interesting as any childish conception of Mr. Claus's arctic establishment. Giannone makes dolls' heads by the thousands. Since September his force of fifty men have been working day and night molding more than seven thousand composition heads every twenty-four hours. And as fast as these heads are painted and dried they are attached to sawdust-filled bodies in a dozen



different factories throughout the city. Then, later, when properly clothed, they doubtlessly become a part of the enormous pack that St. Nicholas is reported to carry about with him on Christmas eve.

"These heads are made in plaster molds of various sizes. The ingredients are said to be a peculiar dough, wheat paste, and wax, that becomes very hard after being exposed to the air a certain number of hours. All day long a squad of a dozen Italians pour this solution into plaster molds. After the molds have stood long enough to permit a coating of paste to harden on the inside, the rest of the solution is poured out and the paste coating is left to harden. A few hours later the molds are opened and, presto! there is a doll's head, rather anemic, to be sure, but a doll's head nevertheless.

"Great trays of them are then taken to the dipping-room, where several men are kept busy plunging the heads into pails of soft pink wax and wheat paste, thereby giving them the prescribed flesh tint. This coating also requires several hours to dry, during which time the heads are hung up on high movable racks. As fast as the pink coating becomes hard, the racks are moved across the room to the art department, where a staff of at least a dozen painters are occupied in furnishing eyes, nose, mouth, and eyelids for future dolls. Two artists paint in the whites of the eyes, two more work on the eyebrows, two more spot in the blue pupils, while two more decorate the lips and nostrils.

"Thus properly outfitted with features, the heads are next moved to another corner of the art department, where four individuals operating air-brushes take them in charge. One puts the pink blush on their cheeks, another supplies the brown hair, and the other two cover the entire head with a collodion enamel, which dries very quickly and makes the decorations more or less permanent. Dolls for colored children and white children who like colored dolls are also supplied by

Giannone. These heads are treated exactly the same way as the others except that they are turned over to an air-brush artist who sprays them entirely with a dark-brown solution.

"This air-brush work is where electricity enters the doll-making field. The air-compressor in Giannone's factory is connected to a five-horse-power motor, on Edison service, and a half-dozen air-brushes are operated from a large pressure tank in one corner of the room.

"The air-brush work requires almost as much skill as does the hand-work done by men in the other section of the art department, and Giannone is required to pay the operators comparatively large salaries.

"So soon as the enamel is dry, the heads are all piled on a long table, where a group of Italian boys wrap them in tissue-paper and pack them into barrels to be shipped to various factories where doll bodies are made. One of these firms has contracted with Giannone's company, which, by the way, is known in the business world as the Independent Doll Company, for 1,000 heads a week during the fall season. Six varieties of heads are manufactured by the Canal Street makers, but next year a dozen different facial types are to be added."

## THE WAR AND THE CHANNEL TUNNEL

A TUNNEL from England to France under the Straits of Dover has been pronounced perfectly feasible from an engineering standpoint, as our readers will remember; but the English have always hesitated to give up the advantages of their insular position. They have shivered as they had visions of hosts of Frenchmen sweeping through the tunnel. That was in the days when the Frenchman was an enemy. Possibly to-day the sight of a tunnel running with streams of Allies to turn back invading Germans might be welcome. This thought is put forth editorially by the *Boston Herald*, which considers it remarkable that this possible change of view has

not yet been mentioned by the British press. The writer appears to forget that Germans can march through tunnels as well as Frenchmen, and that much would depend upon the military situation at the Continental end of the bore. We read in *The Herald*:

"Often since the European War began there must have flashed across the minds of both statesmen and strategists the thought of how foolish the British Government was to forbid the construction of a railroad tunnel between England and France. Had the two countries been connected by the proposed double-tube road beneath the English Channel there would have been a vast saving of time, trouble, and expense in the conveyance of British troops to the fields of war in northern France and Belgium. Dover being sixty-six miles from London and only twenty-six from Calais, a troop-train could have run from England to France in considerably less than half the time of a run from London to Dover.

The choppy sea passage, and the tedious tasks of embarkation and debarkation, would have been avoided. Neither from below nor from above could any attack have been made, submarines and aeroplanes being alike powerless to pierce 300 feet under the bed of the sea. Men, horses, guns, and supplies of all kinds would have arrived in better condition than was possible by the old sea route.

"It may be observed that not one word of all this is uttered by any of the British military experts. They preserve a discreet silence. It was they, or their predecessors, the official advisers of the Government, who blocked the way of the channel-tunnel project.

"They shrank from the shadow of the Napoleonic boggy of invasion. Just forty years ago, when the railway tunnel was first suggested, the British Foreign Office expressed its approval, and yet there is no tunnel, because every time the matter was referred to the military experts they reported against it as a danger. There is reason to believe that those who survive have changed their mind, and that the newer men who direct British military affairs regard the under-sea road not as a peril, but as a convenience. This it certainly would be, and even more



THEY OWE THEIR BIRTH TO THE WAR.

Interruption of trade with Germany stimulates our doll-industry.

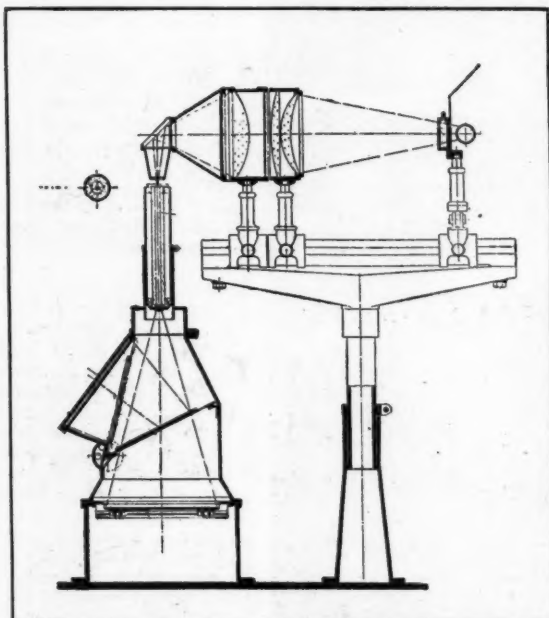


so in peace than in war, if the bond of Anglo-French friendship remained unbroken.

"As Mr. Asquith promised in the fall of last year, the scheme has been reconsidered by the War Office, the Admiralty, and the Board of Trade, and it is understood that their reports are in the hands of the committee of imperial defense. The decision of this body is likely to be favorable. But the work may be deferred until after the war—which, while it severely taxes the energies and resources of both nations, is steadily drawing them more closely in the ties of affectionate comradeship."

## BRAVE AND COWARDLY TREES

**I**F TO BE BOLD and pushing is an evidence of bravery, while inability to withstand others argues cowardice, then both these traits may be posessed by forest-trees as well as by men, we are assured by a writer in *The Hardwood Record* (Chicago, December 10). He calls attention to the



PLAN OF THE AUTOMATIC PATTERN-MAKING MACHINE.  
Showing the workings of the formidably named photokaleidograph.

fact that certain tribes of men have retreated to deserts or to inhospitable climates rather than fight for and hold the good countries, and that the same rule holds with forest-trees. Some withdraw to tracts where competitors can not follow. We read further:

"The great and stately white pine is a vegetable coward; but that term must be used in a pretty wide sense to be wholly applicable. This tree was found in the original forests of America occupying sandy tracts, rocky hills, and uninviting situations. In its long struggle with competitors, it lost the rich valleys and fertile hills, and retreated to situations where pursuit and competition would be less vigorous. It found retreat easier than fighting.

"Some people suppose that the white pine occupies sand, swamp, and rocks because it likes those conditions best. The correctness of that opinion is doubtful. Probably no tree 'likes' poor soil, tho some are seldom found elsewhere. It is true that some have lived so long in such situations that they have partly accommodated themselves to their environments, in seed-bearing and in other ways; but it is doubtful if it should be stated as a general proposition that any trees seek poor places from choice. Back of their presence there, it may be taken for granted that there is compulsion somewhere.

"Cypress is a vigorous tree, of gigantic bulk and long life; but it fled to the Southern swamps while the white pine was taking refuge on sandy tracts and rocky ridges in the North;

and it fled from the same enemy—other trees which demanded the best lands.

"The Southern white cedar, which grows from New Jersey to Florida along the coast, has likewise taken refuge in swamps, and tupelo-gum has done likewise, and so has water-elm, tho it is not of much importance anywhere.

"The mangrove-tree is one of the best-known instances of trees which literally 'got off the earth.' It grows in the water along the shores of southern Florida, and has done it for a period so long that its seeds have lost any land habits they ever had, and are now adapted to water-planting only.

"The Southern pines resist competition feebly. The long-leaf pine, which sticks to the sandy land more closely than some of the others, is a poor fighter for space. It is the opinion of some good botanists that if left to its own resources, with no human help, it could not hold its present ground many hundred years. Grass would choke the seedlings, and broad-leaf trees would finally take possession. It is believed that before the white man's coming, it was the Indian's yearly fire that enabled the long-leaf pine to hold its ground. The fires burned the grass and the broad-leaf seedlings, but the pines managed to survive the scorings sufficiently to perpetuate themselves, tho the stands were usually quite thin.

"There is agreement among old writers that loblolly or old field-pine in Virginia and North Carolina was scarce at the time of the first settlements. It was chiefly found near the coast and the mouths of the tidal rivers, to which localities it had apparently been crowded by the hardwoods. After the hardwood forests had been cleared to make plantations, and the plantations had been worn out by cultivation and abandoned, the loblolly-pine found competition removed and then spread inland, and is to-day more plentiful than it was three hundred years ago. It could not spread until man cleared the way for it."

Another cowardly tree, we are told, is the pitch-pine of the Eastern States, which has various names in different regions from Massachusetts to Tennessee. It can hold no fertile ground, but is crowded out by other trees and retreats to poor tracts, whither its pursuers will not follow. It will grow where even white pine can not hold out, taking possession of sterile ridges, where the soil is dry and thin. Forest-fires do not often hurt it, and it is safe in its poverty. To quote further:

"A still more noted instance of a cowardly tree, if there ever were one, is the scrub-pine, also called Jersey pine, a small, puny tree, of poor form and pitiful appearance, a very Lazarus of the forest, willing to subsist on the 'crumbs' that fall from others' tables. It grows in New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and further south and west. It creeps into open spaces, and is the companion of sassafras and huckleberry bushes. Old, worn-out, gullied fields appeal to this pine, because little else will grow there, and it is not obliged to fight for room.

"In course of time, however, as the impoverished soil begins to recover, broad-leaf seedlings come in. As these increase in size, the scrub-pines die, and finally disappear. Tho they have been in full possession of the ground, they are unable to hold it against competitors.

"As a rule, the broad-leaf trees are better fighters for ground than the soft woods. The trees which bear broad leaves—that is, the hardwoods—have been the principal means of driving the pines, cedars, and cypresses to sand, rocks, and swamps. The hardwoods are handicapped, however, by their inability to prosper on poor soil. They can crowd their competitors off the fertile land, but can not follow with much vigor upon sterile soil.

"The oaks may be classed as the strongest of all trees; that is, they can hold their own in more kinds of soil than most others. But there is great difference in this respect among the fifty-odd kinds of oak in this country. The willow-oak and the water-oak, for example, can follow the cypress to the very edge of the swamp in which it takes refuge from their pursuit; but they can not follow the white pine, pitch-pine, and Table Mountain pine very high on the hills. The chestnut-oak, on the other hand, can grow on ridges about as barren as those where the pitch-pine makes its last stand. Like the pitch-pine, the chestnut-oak is about as nearly proof against forest-fires as any tree.

"Other oaks are able to maintain themselves on very poor land. The bur-oak is one of them. It is usually the last broad-leaf tree to disappear from hardwood tracts, within its range, that are repeatedly and severely burned.

"It is believed that the first trees on earth were the softwoods or the needle-leaf species. They had full possession once, if that theory is true. When the broad-leaf trees appeared, in the course of ages, they had to fight for every acre they got. Up to the present time they have succeeded in taking most of the fertile land, but the ancient species, the softwoods, are yet able to hold the poor places.

"Pines, spruces, cypresses, and other softwoods flourish on fertile land when given a chance. This is shown by the vigor of planted and protected trees, in parks and in wood-lots. It appears evident that the softwoods did not betake themselves to sand, rocks, and swamps because they liked those places better, but because they were driven there by competition which they could not successfully meet."

### AN AUTOMATIC PATTERN-MAKER

**A**N OPTICAL DEVICE that grinds out patterns for fabrics, embroidery, carpets, and oilcloth "while you wait" is described in *Die Umschau* by its inventor, Dr. Pulfrich, of Jena. The apparatus, which has been named the photokaleidograph, is an adaptation of the familiar kaleidoscope—a combination of it with the photographic camera that has been attempted before, but with little success. The kaleidoscope has often been used as an aid in constructing such patterns as consist of indefinite repetition of a fundamental motive, but it has usually been necessary to reproduce the pattern with a pencil while looking through the instrument. The new device acts photographically with superior accuracy and precision. The inventor's attention was drawn to these matters, he tells us in the course of the article which we quote as translated for *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, January 2), in the course of professional work for the Carl Zeiss Optical Company, where a commission to construct a kaleidoscope of precision had final issue in the machine about to be described. We read:

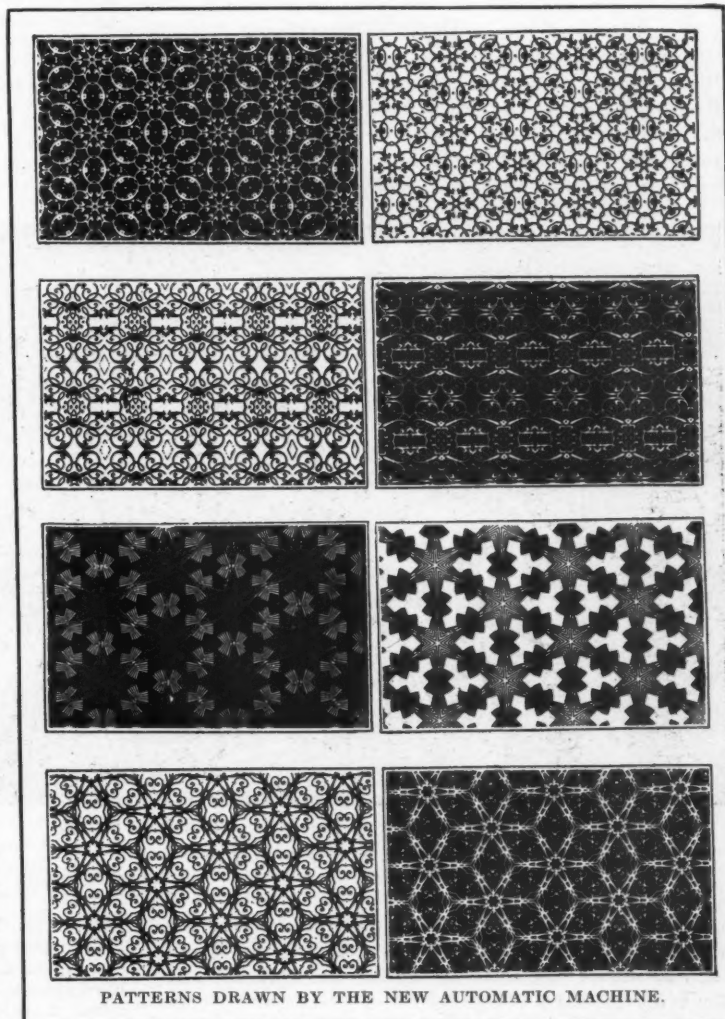
"In this instrument a solid glass prism takes the place of the two inclined mirrors of the old Brewster kaleidoscope. The faces of the prism are cut accurately to the prescribed angle, polished, and silvered. The prism is protected from injury by covering it with strips of black glass, cemented to its faces. The ends of the prism are cut perpendicular to the axis and polished, and the prism is inclosed in a brass tube, from which its ends only protrude.

"The tube is mounted vertically above the horizontal photographic plate, measuring about 5 by 7 inches. The photographic lens is secured to the lower end of the tube. The distance of the tube from the photographic plate is adjusted to produce a sharp image, and this distance is fixed by means of a stop-ring, surrounding the tube. Several tubes of exactly the same diameter, containing prisms of different sizes and angles, are provided, and can easily be interchanged.

"The object, which is to produce the photographed kaleidoscopic pattern by internal reflection from the faces of the prism, is itself a photograph on glass, which is prest lightly, with the film side down, on the upper end of the prism, to which a drop of oil has been applied. The picture is usually larger than the sectional area of the prism, but only the part included in that area is reproduced and repeated on the photographic plate beneath. The illumination is furnished by a mercury vapor-lamp, provided with a ray filter which transmits only the light of one of the violet mercury lines.

"For the observation and selection of the patterns an inclined-plane mirror is placed between the lens and the plate-holder. This mirror reflects the kaleidoscopic image to a ground-glass screen, which can be observed by several persons at once. If it is decided to photograph the pattern, the mirror, which is

mounted on a horizontal axis, is turned into a position in which it excludes light entering through the ground glass and allows the rays from the lens to fall on the photographic plate. The mirror is fastened in this position during the exposure of about one minute. It is then turned back to its former position, in which it excludes all light from the plate and again reflects the image to the ground glass. (The entrance of light through the ground glass can also be prevented by closing a sliding shutter of sheet metal beneath the glass.)



PATTERNS DRAWN BY THE NEW AUTOMATIC MACHINE.

"Details of the picture may be traced on the ground-glass screen. This device is often useful for the purpose of combining several kaleidoscopic pictures. A great variety of photographic transparencies may be used as objects, but photographs of other kaleidoscopic patterns are especially suitable.

"Each of the prisms can also be used for the direct observation of kaleidoscopic combinations. For this purpose a special observing-lens is substituted for the camera lens. The other end of the tube is fitted into a base so that the prism can stand erect on a table, over a drawing, which is illuminated by light entering the prism laterally from above."

An Indiana doctor declares Americans not only are below the standards of their progenitors, but "no more than 50 per cent. of them could pass a physical test for military service." The *Indianapolis News*, however, reassures us by recalling that our ancestors' diagnoses were clumsy and disease was unsuspected until it became acute. Also, military tests "are exacting, and many a man who would fail . . . could look forward confidently to a ripe old age." After all, "our progenitors, for all their physical prowess, did not live as long as we."



# LETTERS - AND - ART

## TAKING THE WAR WITH A SENSE OF HUMOR

THE TROOPS in battle-line are said to have recovered from a good deal of their early prepossessions. The Germans in the trenches are far different from the Germans who marched with the goose-step through Brussels. It would be a good thing, thinks the New York *Evening Post*, if the newspapers could recover their lost sense of humor. We are now in the sixth month of the war, it notes, "and there is as yet no sign of a let-up in the flood of absurd fables, misrepresentations, and misunderstandings which began at the very out-

the sense of humor is shown in the case of this same *Frankfurter Zeitung*. On one page it prints the list of Allied absurdities. On another page it prints a story to show that the French and British fighting side by side in Flanders are not exactly the best of friends. For instance, when the Germans train their guns against the British trenches, the French stand up in the trenches and give the Germans the exact range by shouting 'Hallo, hallo.' And when the Germans have routed the British out of a trench, the French stand up and express their approval by shouting 'Hallo, hallo.' To parallel the Allied list of rumors and inventions, the German press have its Mohammedan uprisings in India, the Caucasus, and Egypt, its revolutions in Odessa, its conquest of American public opinion through the winning over of Mr. Hearst, the 'king' of American journalism, and his 600 newspapers."

The writer finds a "form of newspaper absurdity" on the Allied side which he regards "more serious because it takes itself more seriously." What might be looked upon as even worse, it "combines ignorance of human nature and of history with a lack of sense of humor."

"The most popular example of this type is the fascinating game of breaking up the German Empire, not after the war, but in the course of the war through an uprising of the South Germans against Prussia. In the early months of the war, Mr. J. L. Garvan, of *The Pall Mall Gazette*, was busy cutting off Wurttemberg, Bavaria, and Baden from Prussia, with all the eloquence at his command. More recently the work has been carried on by Mr. H. G. Wells, who, for a supposedly rigid observer of human nature and social phenomena, has certainly developed a bad attack of nerves. Or if the war is not to be ended by civil war between South Germany and North Germany, it will be ended by an uprising of the German people against the Hohenzollern. This thesis has been developed with much vehemence if not with much force on our own side of the water. It is only ignorance and a lack of humor that could take the old commonplace about the dislike of South Germans for North Germans, and expand it into a dissolution of the German Empire. Every country has a North and a South and an East and a West, and in every country the people of the South have their little dislikes against the people of the North, and the people of the West have their own opinion about the people of the East. To base the disruption of the German Empire upon what the *Fliegende Blätter* of Munich says of the Prussian lieutenant is almost as reasonable as to predict a disruption of the union between England and Scotland upon what *Punch* says of the parsimonious Scotchman. It is true that only in 1866 North and South Germany were in arms against each other. But the *Frankfurter Zeitung* might point out that only in 1865 the North and South were in arms against each other in these United States.

"It is equally absurd to suppose that the Germans will seek a way to peace through the overthrow of the Hohenzollern. A reckoning between the Kaiser and his people in the case of defeat is perhaps conceivable, but only after peace is concluded. War is the great consolidator. The French in 1870-71 did not sue for peace after they had overthrown Napoleon III. They fought on with only greater determination. The Commune did not break out until after Thiers had concluded peace with the Germans, and Thiers declined the offer of German troops to be used



A GERMAN SATIRIST'S VIEW OF THE KRUPP WORKS.

He calls it 'The Krupp Devil.'

—© Kley in *Jugend* (Munich).

break of hostilities with the famous exploit of the French aviator who threw himself headlong against one of the Kaiser's *Zeppelins*, and went down to a glorious but officially unconfirmed death." The writer proceeds:

"A long list of futile anecdotes and rumors from the Allied side appears in a recent number of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. There is an entire cycle of stories about the Kaiser: how news of his capture in Poland was telegraphed to the Russian General Staff, which immediately replied, 'For Heaven's sake, let him go,' thereby implying that the Kaiser was the Allies' best ally; how the Kaiser was anxious to dispose of his beautiful villa on the island of Corfu for fear that it would be lost to him at the end of the war; how the Kaiser's hair has turned snow-white during the last three months of disaster; how the Kaiser passes through his armies, grim and silent, 'a statue in a gray tunic,' etc., etc.

"The German paper does not mention the even more celebrated cycle of exploits by the Crown Prince, his numerous deaths, his simultaneous defeats at half-a-dozen different points in the battle-lines, his miraculous retreats in two or three different directions at the same time. Neither does it make mention of the repeated quarrels between the German and Austrian General Staffs, of Austria's appeal for peace to Russia, of Prussians and Bavarians pummeling each other in the trench—of many other staples of the childish gossip with which the front pages are still liberally sprinkled. But is the sin all on the side of the Allies? Germany has contributed its full share of absurdities. How stone-dead is

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against the Communards. Whether or not the war was imposed on the German people by a militocracy does not matter. It does not matter if there be wide-spread discontent in the ranks of German Socialists. Historical precedent is conclusive on the point that a nation will not turn to fighting against itself until it has fought the best it can against the foreign enemy."

In contrast to so much loose talking of a Germany divided against itself, the writer cites a recent editorial in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), elicited by rumors that certain elements in Germany were inclined toward a friendly arrangement with France:

"German Socialists were supposed to be negotiating with French Socialists, German Catholics with French Catholic leaders. The *Journal des Débats* dismisses all such hopes as a dangerous delusion. It refuses to believe that there are two Germanys or three Germanys. It recognizes the hard fact that in a war a nation is one whatever may be the case when the terms of peace are being discussed."

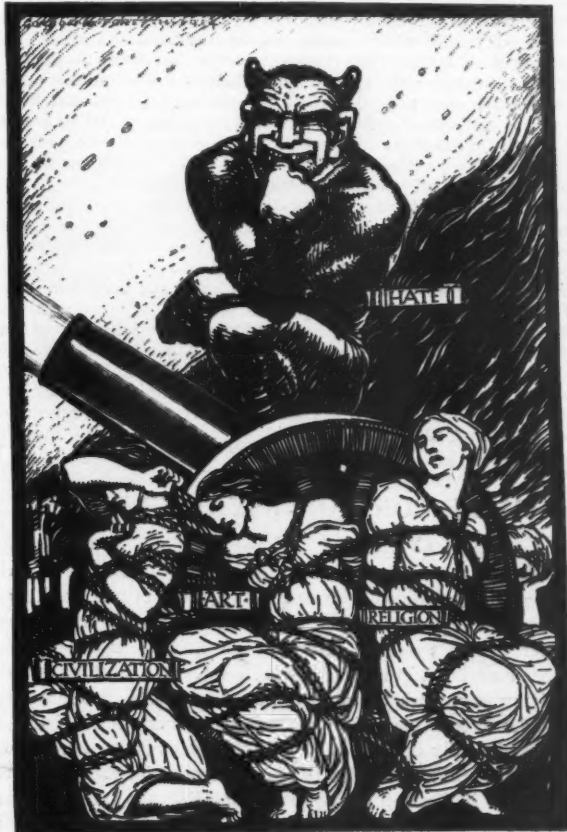
### BERGSON "LOOKING BACKWARD"

THE HISTORIAN of a hundred years hence who may be puzzled over the problem of interpreting this war will merely have to turn back to an address by Professor Bergson to find it all done for him. Professor Bergson projects his mind a century into the future, then looks backward at the events now happening before us, and in a moment has the view that history will take. Happily for his audience, the French Academy of Moral and Political Science, the philosopher discovered upon looking back that France was right and Germany wrong—for it would have been embarrassing, to say the least, if he had discovered the opposite. Perhaps some German professor will now reply by a backward look from a point two centuries forward, necessitating a three-century trip by Bergson, and so on, until the rest of us drop behind, unable to keep up. For the present, however, we have Bergson, who is sure that the historian of 2015 will see in the present climax of events the death-grapple between an intelligence of perfect mechanism and an intelligence of the spirit. Man's magic craftsmanship with the scientific and mechanical arts, he is reported by the *Paris Figaro* as saying, suddenly greatly enlarged his physical being—so suddenly that his soul could not keep pace with it. Certain moral and social problems resulted, to solve which most of the world bent its energies. But there were those who were tempted to try the experiment not of "the spiritualization of matter, but of the mechanization of mind." Thus, instead of attaining to a higher civilization through our mastery of science, the peoples of the earth would be subjected to a new "barbarism" worse than the original, which at least contained the germ of civilization. The German nation, militarized by the Prussians, says Bergson, was predestined to make this venture, and after a scathing indictment of German militarism, which even systematized its atrocities, he avers, he explains what has been taking place under our eyes during the war. It is called "scientific barbarism," or "systematic barbarism"; because it is barbarism reenforced with the aids of civilization. Many years to come, when the present has withdrawn so far into the past that one can see only the larger outlines of these days, adds Bergson, a philosopher will perchance analyze them as follows:

"He will say that the notable idea of the nineteenth century to employ science for the satisfaction of our material needs had given the mechanical arts an unexpected range and procured for man in less than fifty years more tools than he had made in the thousands of years he had hitherto passed on earth. Each new machine was a new organ for man—an artificial organ to prolong the term of his natural organs. In consequence, his body became suddenly and prodigiously enlarged, and his soul could not dilate rapidly enough entirely to contain this new body. Out of the disproportion rose moral, social, and international problems, which the majority of peoples sought to solve by removing discrepancies, by working toward greater liberty, greater fra-

ternity, and greater justice than the world had ever before known. Then while humanity was engaged in this great work of civilization, inferior powers—I had almost said 'infernal'—were trying the inverse experiment.

"What would happen if the mechanical forces which had been brought to the point where they could be put at the service of man should master him and convert him into their materiality? What would become of the world if this mechanism



THE TRIUMPH OF HATE.

—Gordon M. Forsyth in *The Labour Leader* (London).

should take possession of all humanity, and if the races, instead of lifting themselves freely to a diversity richer and more harmonious, as persons, should sink into uniformity, as things? What would a society be like that obeyed automatically an order automatically transmitted; which should rule with its science and its view of things, and which should have lost with the sense of justice the idea of truth? What would such a humanity be like in which brute force obtained instead of moral force? What new barbarism, this time a definitive one, would result to stifle sentiments, ideas, in a word, civilization, which ancient barbarism held in the germ? What would happen, to sum up finally, if the moral effort of humanity should turn upon itself at the moment it reached its term, and if by some diabolical artifice it should produce, instead of a spiritualization of matter, a mechanization of mind?"

In the opinion of Bergson, the Germans were "predestined" to prove the experiment. Here was a powerful nation whose "administrative and military mechanism" became, with the combination of the "industrial mechanism," a machine capable of subjugating other peoples and making them prisoners of the mechanism that controlled Germany. This would be the precise meaning of war, says Bergson, whenever Germany was ready to declare it. She did declare war, he adds, but the result was quite different from what she expected, and we read that:

"The moral forces that were to be subjected to that power of nearest kin to matter suddenly revealed themselves as creators

of material force. A simple idea, the heroic conception of a little people as to what honor was, enabled it to hold up its head before a mighty Empire. At the cry of outraged justice, there sprang from the soil, in a land that had hitherto depended on its fleet, one million, two millions, of soldiers: in a nation believed to be mortally rent within itself, from one day to the next all became brothers.

"Thenceforward the issue was not in doubt. On one side there was the force spread upon the surface; on the other, the force drawn from deep roots. On one side, the mechanism, the thing all made, which cannot repair itself; on the other, life, power of creation, which makes and remakes itself at each instant. On one side, that which exhausts itself; on the other, that which does not. In truth, the machine did exhaust itself. Long it resisted, slowly it toppled, then suddenly fell to pieces. Under it, alas, many of our children were crushed; and over the fate of these youths, who were so naturally and so simply the most heroic of all youths, we still shed our tears. . . .

"An implacable law insists that the spirit must set itself against the resistance of matter, that no advance be made in life except at the cost of life, and that great moral results are bought at the cost of much blood and many tears. But this time the sacrifice shall be as fruitful as it has been beautiful. That they might measure up with life in a supreme combat, destiny had brought together at one point all the powers of death—and lo, death was vanquished. Through material suffering, humanity was saved from the moral fall that would have meant the end. Joyous in their desolation, amid mourning and ruin, the nations intoned the song of deliverance."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## MORE CONTROVERSY OVER REIMS

A NEW VERSION of the shelling of the Reims Cathedral was recently published by the *New York Times*, which believes it "may prove of much value as evidence." It is nothing less than an interview with the German officer who directed the shell-fire. He asserts his forbearance after observing a French outlook stationed on one of the cathedral towers, mentions the days he waited before teaching the French not to misuse such a vantage-point flying the Red Cross flag, and finally declares he used but two shells to accomplish the result. Statements like this must account for the persistent assertions in German apologetic writing that the cathedral has suffered little damage. These are Lieutenant Wengler's words as reported:

"The French observer on the cathedral was first noticed on September 13. After that, the French artillery-fire became uncomfortably accurate. Eighty shells fell here in one day alone—killing only one cow.

"The fellow continued 'on the job' quite shamelessly until the 18th, when I aimed two shots at the cathedral, and only two. No more were needed to dislodge him. One, from a 15-centimeter howitzer, struck the top of the 'observation-tower'; the other, from a 21-centimeter mortar, hit the roof and set it on fire. I used both howitzers and mortars so as to let the French know that we could shoot well with both kinds. I wanted to dislodge the observer with the least possible damage to the fine old cathedral, and the result shows that it is possible to shoot just as accurately with heavy artillery as with field artillery. The French also had a battery planted about 100 yards from the cathedral. It isn't there any more."

Replies have been made in a number of interesting letters, one of them from Mr. Richard Harding Davis, who has given in *Scribner's* a detailed account of his two visits to Reims, and now summarizes his article in a letter to the editor of *The Times*. Noting the *Times's* remark that the German officer's statement may prove of "value as evidence," Mr. Davis says:

"May I also, as evidence, tell what I saw? I arrived at the cathedral at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the day Lieutenant Wengler says he fired two shells, one of which hit the observation-tower and one of which set fire to the roof. Up to the hour of three, howitzer shells had passed through the southern wall of the cathedral, killing two of the German wounded inside, had wrecked the Grand Hôtel, opposite the cathedral, knocked down four houses immediately facing it, and in a dozen places torn up

immense holes in the cathedral square. Twenty-four hours after Lieutenant Wengler claims he ceased firing, shells set fire to the roof and utterly wrecked the chapel of the cathedral and the archbishop's palace, which is joined to the cathedral by a yard no wider than Fifth Avenue, and in the direction of the German guns the two shells fired by Lieutenant Wengler had already wrecked all that part of the city surrounding the cathedral for a quarter of a mile.

"To get an idea of the destruction, suppose St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Fifth Avenue, to be the Reims Cathedral; the Union Club and the Vanderbilt houses, the chapel and archbishop's palace, and all the buildings running north from St. Patrick's Cathedral to Central Park and east and west to Madison Avenue and Sixth Avenue that part of Reims that was utterly wrecked. That gives you some idea of the effectiveness of Lieutenant Wengler's fire.

"'Father,' he says, 'I can not tell a lie. I did it with only two shells.'

"The statement of Lieutenant Wengler that the French placed a battery 100 yards from the cathedral also is interesting. The cathedral stands in a maze of twisting, narrow lanes. From no spot within a quarter of a mile of it could you drive a golf ball without smashing a window 100 feet distant. To place a battery of artillery 100 yards from the Reims Cathedral with the intent of firing upon the German position would be like placing a battery in Wall Street with the idea of shelling Germans in The Bronx. Before your shells reached The Bronx, you first would have to destroy all of northern New York.

"Wengler says the only shells aimed at the cathedral were fired by him on the 18th, and that after that date neither he nor any other officer fired a shot. On the 22nd I was in the cathedral. It was then being shelled. I was with the Abbé Chinot, Gerald Morgan, of this city, Captain Granville Fortescue, of Washington, and on the steps of the cathedral was Robert Bacon, our ex-Ambassador to France.

"The 'evidence' of Lieutenant Wengler is a question of veracity. It lies between him and these gentlemen. I am content to let it go at that."

Our readers will recall the various photographs of the injured edifice that we have reproduced; besides these, the curious reader may be referred to the detailed report of the injuries sustained by the venerable church made by the distinguished American architect, Mr. Whitney Warren, and published in the *New York Evening Post*. Another correspondent of *The Times* translates a part of the article written by Pierre Loti for *L'Illustration* (Paris) after his visit to Reims in October:

"It still stands, as if by miracle, the basilica of Reims, but so riddled and torn that you feel it must crumble at the least jar; it gives you the impression of a great mummy, still upright and majestic, but which the least thing would cause to fall into ashes. The ground is strewn with its precious debris: fragments of rose windows, pieces of stained glass, heads of angels, hands of saints joined in prayer. From top to bottom of the left tower the charred stone has taken on a strange color of baked flesh, and the saints still standing in a row upon the cornices have peeled, so to speak, through the action of the fire; they no longer have faces or fingers, and with their human figures still visible, they look like so many corpses in a row. As for the old episcopal palace adjoining the cathedral, where the French kings slept when they came to Reims to be crowned, it is nothing but ruins and charred walls, without windows and without roof. . . . From the inside of the cathedral you notice here and there the holes made by the shells in the high vaulted ceiling.

"It is best not to look at what you are walking upon; for these flagstones have just been stained with the carbonized bodies of the wounded German soldiers whom their own brethren did not even think of saving. 'See,' said my guide, pointing to a gaping hole in one of the aisles, 'that is the work of a shell they sent us yesterday.' But the most irreparable disaster is that of the large stained-glass windows which the wonderful artists of the thirteenth century religiously composed, in meditation and thought. Here again German scrap-iron flew in, in big stupid lumps, smashing everything. Masterpieces which no one will ever be able to reproduce strew the flagstones with debris, forever impossible to disentangle. . . . A whole cycle of our history, which seemed to go on living in the sanctuary, has suddenly been plunged into the bottom of the abyss of things past and ended. Modern barbarism from beyond the Rhine went through here, a barbarism a thousand times worse than the old, because it is stupidly and outrageously self-satisfied, and therefore incurable, hopeless."



## AN OPTIMISTIC BELGIAN

A TRUMPET-CALL is sounded by Emile Verhaeren, the Belgian poet, to the men of Belgium. It is he, rather than Maeterlinck, says the London *Daily News*, in publishing his appeal to Belgian pride, who is "the grand literary figure of modern Belgium." "It is the duty of Belgians to-day, however terrible their misfortunes have been," says Verhaeren, "not to sink to mere complaining nor to dwell on their misery, but to prove themselves worthy of their soldiers, who have been, one and all, heroes." He speaks of the lamentations of women driven from their homes, and "forced to tread the highways of famine, flight, and exile," as truly pitiable. But he thinks it not fitting that men, "especially men who can think and act, should echo these cries, already somewhat overprolonged." He thus distinguishes:

"In times before the war, those of us who dreamed of a greater Belgium had no visions of territorial expansion in Europe, nor of a colonial empire in Africa. What we pictured was a rebirth of Belgium, a rebirth essentially of the mind and spirit. We pictured certainly an ever-growing activity of trade and industry, but our desire was even more for a greater modernity and vitality of thought. We sought for Belgium the power of influence rather than of conquest.

"And now we see the influence of Belgium stronger than it has ever been. It is true that for the moment our factories are silent, apparently deprived of the panting breath which is their life. But no one really thinks them dead. As soon as the war is over they will spring to life again, the wonderful monsters that they were before. The weight of dust and ashes that now covers them will be a light burden to their thousands of tentacles, when once again they spring, in their trusted energy, to the light of day.

"As ever, we Belgians shall be young and keen. Until to-day our nation has known no danger. We were too sure of the morrow. We lived like rich people who had no knowledge of want. War, we thought, was the business of others.

"But war has come upon us, fierce and terrible, when least we expected it. Like a great mountain crashing downward, the Empire of William Hohenzollern has overwhelmed us. We were alone; we were few. We were attacked with treachery and lies. Into the old forts of Liège we threw ourselves in desperate haste. We had, as it were, to invent courage and resource for ourselves; we had to manufacture a tragic spirit of resistance. All that we did in a day, an hour, a moment. And in that moment we won the admiration of the world.

"Oh, what unforgettable impromptus were that courage and that glory! Some of us, seeing the little bands of men leaving

for the frontier, could not but doubt. 'They will but be fodder for cannon. We have no army, no generals, no fortresses.'

"And four days later a name, unknown a few hours ago, was in every mouth. The boys in the streets dressed up as General Leman. Girls sold his portrait in every town. The personality of a true General had stamped itself upon the mind of every one. Nor was this all. The same little bands of soldiers, whom we had pitied, as destined only to feed the hostile cannon, came to Brussels, their hands full of Prussian sabers, at once timid and

triumphant, still unconvinced of the great part they had just played. The women kissed them; the men carried them in triumph.

"One of them, when a *Taube* hovered threateningly over Brussels, thrust into the air a Prussian eagle, torn from some German helmet, and, with a laugh of mocking rage, taunted the aviator to come down and get it. Splendid moments, alive with all the fever of pride! The weather was brilliant, the very air seemed golden. One breathed in heroism with the sunlight."

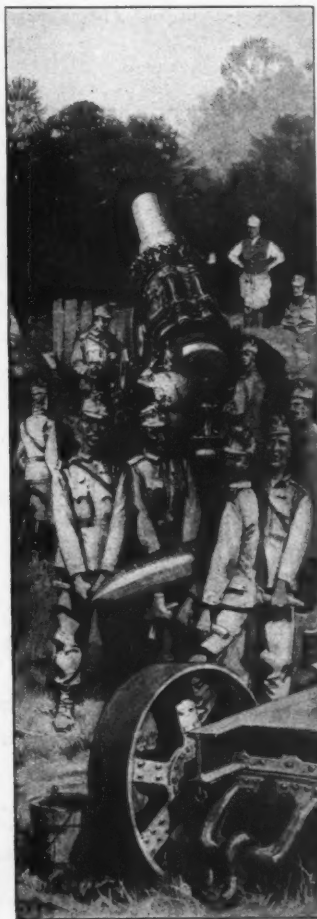
He goes on to picture Belgium's splendid challenge to "invincible" Prussia, and comes out on the wonderful discovery of themselves the Belgians have made:

"These early triumphs of Liège, and those that followed at Haelen and the Yser, have won for Belgium the eternal honor, respect, and admiration of all. For three months we have held the vast German armies in our country; the armies that allotted to us three days. With the most convincing arguments of all we have challenged the dogma of their invincibility. We have caused them their first losses. . . . At Liège, as in Sparta, a handful of men saved the world.

"With the memory of this supreme service rendered to Western civilization in our minds, we should have no feeling but pride. Tears dishonor us. Let us rather be thankful that Belgium . . . was chosen to do this wonderful deed, was privileged to be the first and the most vital rampart of modern civilization against savagery and brutal aggression, and that the name in future will be joined to those few small nations whose fame is immortal. Let us further rejoice that in these tremendous days our people have lived with an intensity that makes all our past existence as a nation seem valueless in comparison. It seems that before this sudden baptism of fire we were hardly a nation at all. We frittered away our strength in petty squabbles; we argued over words instead of facts; . . . we busied ourselves as lawyers, business men, officials, instead of striving before all to be proud and free citizens of one State. Danger rather than safety has been our cure. We have discovered ourselves. So strong is the union, so tenacious are the bonds of a common resistance that now bind us together, that to many minds Belgium dates only from yesterday, and has never felt herself so real, so living, as when, deprived of her land, she has, as rallying-point for her national consciousness, only her King."



An Austrian corps entertaining their German brothers in arms at a feast in the garden at headquarters.



Austrian gun and gunners bedecked with garlands for the first shot from a 30.5-centimeter mortar.

—© Drawings by Richard Ausmann in *Illustrirte Zeitung* (Berlin).



# RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

## "BILLY" SUNDAY HITS PHILADELPHIA

**P**HILADELPHIA, which stands as the most "American" city of the Union and is considered by sister cities as the most conservative, is reported in the grip of "what promises to be the greatest revival of modern times." The phrase is from *The Sunday School Times* (Philadelphia), and other religious

emeritus of Harvard, to aid them in a campaign against this movement. This scholarly gentleman gave a lecture in our city last week, under the auspices of the Unitarian Association, in which, if quoted correctly, he did his best to tear down the edifice of the Christian Church, criticizing it adversely at almost every possible point. He criticized particularly the inability of the Christian Church to stop the present war, and also the phraseology of many hymns which use military figures. Concerning the former criticism, it is sufficient to say that the Church, in so far as it is Christian, is absolutely opposed to war; and so far as the second criticism is concerned, Dr. Eliot's criticism is rather of the phraseology of the New Testament than of the hymns sung by Christian people. This venerable scholar unconsciously pays tribute to the power of the Gospel in the activity its preaching has provoked in him."

The organ of another very conservative denomination, *The Lutheran Observer* (Philadelphia), declares "Billy Sunday is not a man; it is a movement." The Philadelphia campaign is thus outlined by this paper:

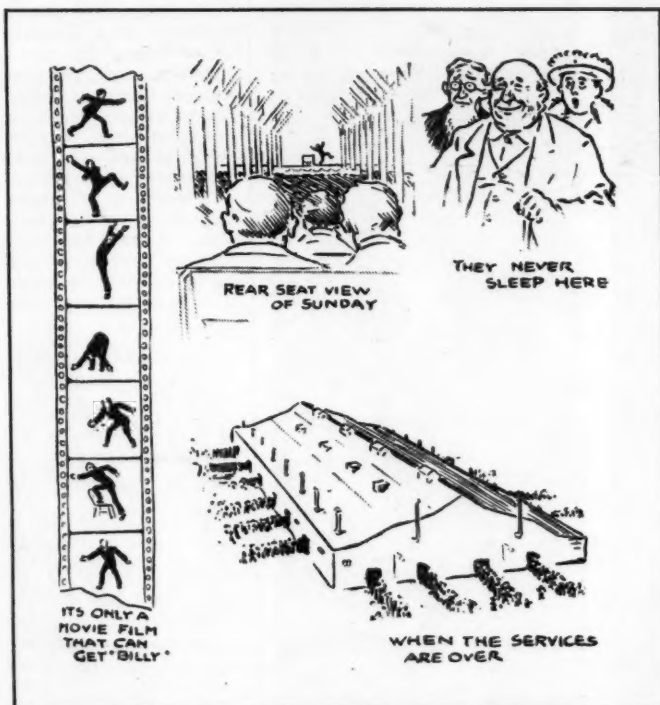
"Months ago a few men went from Philadelphia to Seranton to see the work of the Rev. William A. Sunday. On their return they enlisted the interest of a powerful city newspaper [*Philadelphia North American*], which then planned an excursion, at its own expense, for as many ministers of Philadelphia as cared to go, to see for themselves the evangelistic work Mr. Sunday was doing in the third largest city of Pennsylvania. Over two hundred went and witnessed the wonders for two days.

"An organization was formed then and there by some of these ministers. On their return to this city they called a public meeting of the preachers of Philadelphia. Over five hundred attended. Nearly four hundred expressed themselves as favorable to the coming of this world-renowned evangelist. The call was sent. It was quickly accepted; and more quickly than at any other place in his eighteen years of active service, arrangements were made for his coming. The thing grew bigger every day. . . .

"A tabernacle seating 20,000 was erected in a few weeks. Two immense choirs of 2,000 each; a staff of 1,000 ushers and doorkeepers; 1,000 personal workers, are a few of the forces enlisted. The city was divided into twenty districts, which were subdivided into four or eight sections of from six to ten city blocks, in each of which two 'neighborhood' prayer-meetings have been conducted in private homes every week during December, numbering over 5,000 meetings, with an estimated attendance of nearly 100,000 each night. These meetings are to be continued during January and February, on the mornings of Tuesdays and Fridays in homes, and a district prayer-meeting on Wednesdays at 10 A.M. in one of the churches, and a Bible-study class in another church on another day of the week throughout this campaign.

"In addition, literally hundreds of meetings will be held at noon in stores, shops, factories, car-barns, engine-houses, police stations, at wharves, on the street; and large numbers of men in all kinds of organizations (lodges, clubs, labor-unions, fraternal and social) will be massed from time to time from within and without the city. The thing grows. It is a mighty movement. It is to continue from nine to ten weeks."

The *Philadelphia Ledger* poses a test for the effectiveness of these meetings that will be awaited in the outcome with interest. "Can 'Billy' Sunday turn the fervent 'Amen's' and the ecstatic 'Halleluiahs' of the Tabernacle crowds into clean, honest, and righteous ballots?" Such a poser leads the *New York Times* to observe that "if Philadelphia is aroused to such a pitch of emotional religious excitement as shall result in the permanent conversion of many of its inhabitants to higher



A CARTOONIST'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE "SUNDAY" CAMPAIGN.

—De Mar in the *Philadelphia Record*.

journals echo the expectation. "All conceivable methods are being applied to stir the most dormant and seemingly impossible churches," we are told, and the accounts of "Billy" Sunday's success seem to tally with what he has accomplished hitherto in more impressionable communities of the Middle West. The familiar "Sunday" expedients of phrase even invade the reporters, who telegraph New York papers that "'Billy' Sunday scored two more home-runs to-day in his spectacular game against Philadelphia's smug, self-satisfied church folk, and he did some tremendous 'stick-work' with his bat against the devil and all Beelzebub's works." On January 8 it was reported that a crowd of 25,000 were unable to gain admission to the already overfilled auditorium where he preached, and thirty people were injured before a "riot call" brought an extra squad of police to restrain the over-eager ones. The conservative *Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia) finds that the opening of the "Sunday" campaign "left nothing to be desired":

"The three services held in the Tabernacle drew sixty-five thousand people, and thousands were turned away. Never before has the city of Philadelphia made such great preparations for an evangelistic campaign, and the Protestant churches are behind this movement in a unique degree. The opening of the campaign has stirred our friends, the Unitarians, to an unwonted degree, and they have called Dr. Eliot, President

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## THE EAST'S MINISTERING AGENTS TO THE WEST'S STRICKEN SOLDIERS.

The pick of the Mikado's Red Cross nurses photographed in New York on their way to the battle-fields of Western Europe.

spiritual ideals, we may feel certain that even Philadelphia politics will be bettered by it." *The Ledger* promises its award:

"If he can do it, if he does it, he will merit the noblest monument that this city has ever erected. It is all very well to talk in a general way of 'fighting booze all the way to hell and back again, and then some,' but the phraseology is as vague as it is striking. And it is all very well to smash Pennsylvania for graft and damn Philadelphia for rotten bipartizan machine politics, but who gives the grafters and the machine politicians a clean bill of health at every election?"

"Without doubting the evangelist's courage, we may inform him that there are some things he does not seem to know or realize about this city and this Commonwealth. In a blanket sense, he is right in charging the bipartizan machine with greed, graft, and an alliance with 'booze.' But if there is one thing in the world that is horribly true it is that the bipartizan machine could not keep its strangle-hold upon the people if it were not for the whitewash of respectability it gets every year from the class of men who form the committee to run the Sunday campaign. In the last election, when it was known and published that Penrose was the avowed champion of the liquor gang, when he was challenged to disprove that he was a partner in debauching Philadelphia's Mayor, when he stood branded as the very symbol of everything reprehensible in bipartizan politics, even the multitudes of church officials and church members stood sponsor for him and backed him at the polls. Some of them indorsed him in letters, appeared on his behalf at public meetings, and contributed funds to make his election sure—just as they have written, sat on the platform, and contributed money for the 'Sunday' campaign.

"Now, 'Billy' Sunday and Boies Penrose are absolute incompatibilities and contradictions. They can not both be right. If 'Billy' Sunday is right to-day, then the dignitaries of commerce and the church were wrong when they compassed Penrose's election last November. 'Billy' Sunday may be sincere, earnest, and courageous, but has he the nerve to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth to the gentlemen who are most conspicuously supporting him? Dare he tell them that they sold civic righteousness and honor to be raped by the whisky ring for thirty pieces of high-tariff money? He need not fight booze and graft 'to hell and back again and then some'; he only needs to fight them to the door of Philadelphia's churches, in which their 'protectionists' find sanctuary. If 'Billy' Sunday can put spine and grit into the 'Amen' and 'Halleluiahs' crowd that is back of his work, he will perform a miracle."

*The Public Ledger* gathers up a grist of aphoristic pronouncements which it gives under the head of "'Billy' Sunday-isms." They are such as these:

"Pennsylvania is one of the worst whisky-soaked States under

the Stars and Stripes. The whisky interests have a strangle-hold on your politicians, and it's time the decent people of this State broke it. . . . .

"If the womanhood of America was no better than its manhood, I believe God would get tired and quit. Judging from church attendance, heaven won't be overly crowded with men. . . . .

"I don't give a rap whether you like my preaching or not. You'll like it if you're decent, and if you desire to make other people decent, as I am trying to do. . . . .

"If I didn't take time to read and study, I'd have nothing but hot air when I get up here. . . . .

"The devil's gang will be up and drest, with their faces washed and hair brushed, and forty miles on their journey, while some members of our ice-box churches are getting out of bed. . . . .

"The early Christians had no literary clubs, sewing-circles, or pink teas in their churches, at which they ripped their neighbors up the back. . . . .

"God's got to play second fiddle to too many things in your life. Give God a chance. . . . .

"God can shake any old city as a dog shakes a rat, if the church people will only get together behind the evangelist. . . . .

"I've often wondered why some so-called Christians leave God's clover-patches and go up the alley and chew rags with the devil's billy-goats. . . . .

"Take a stranger into the average church and you'll freeze him to death. Church members, not having the spirit of God in their hearts, don't know how to welcome a stranger. . . . .

"Free government can't continue under the rule of gangsters, grafters, distillers, brewers, and special interests. Pennsylvania needs a house-cleaning. . . . .

"Philadelphia, I bring you the cure for the world's sin—Jesus Christ and the Gospel. If the deeds of men are black, it's because their hearts are black. When the individual is pure, society will be pure. . . . .

"You can't pray 'Thy Kingdom Come,' and then sit down at some bridge-whist party, or look at God through the bottom of a beer-mug. . . . .

"What surprises me is that God is doing as well as he is with the bunch he has to work with. . . . .

"Do you know what a décolleté gown is? It's a dress with a collar around your waist. . . . .

"Red whisky and Christianity don't stay in the same skin together. . . . .

"There are men in Philadelphia whose checks are good for a million dollars in the bank, but whose names are not worth a picayune in heaven. . . . .

"I'll give you hell enough before you get through. I'll give you all the hell in the Bible. The Lord put it there; and if you don't like it, fix it up with the Lord, not with me."



## RELIGION AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC

THE Panama-Pacific Exposition is to be differentiated from its predecessors in the character of its key-note. The World's Columbian Exposition in 1893 found its key-note in the Parliament of Religions, wherein the religions of the world were rather portrayed than employed or directed toward religious unity, points out President Charles S. Nash, of the Pacific Theological School, Berkeley, Cal. The key-note of the St. Louis Exposition was abstract learning, as set forth in its conferences of arts and sciences. That of the Panama-Pacific Exposition is to be "service, economic, educative, social." This exposition will show "the advance of the world, its useful development of natural and human resources, its growth in mutual helpfulness, its progress toward brotherhood." The social-service exhibits are planned to show "labor and all phases of work for children, race betterment, civic centers, hygiene, the Rockefeller Institute, medical inspection, milk and meat inspection, municipal development, peace." Religious exhibits will be conspicuously located in the Palace of Education and Social Economy, says Dr. Nash in *The Homiletic Review* (January), where he indicates this apportionment:

"The largest floor space has been given to Protestant missions, home and foreign together, which will be wrought up into most effective display by Mr. Harry Wade Hicks. Somewhat less space has been granted to Roman Catholics, and still less to the Salvation Army and Christian Science. Other religious exhibits have been regretfully refused, owing to limitations of space."

In the congresses and conventions planned the series will be "unprecedented"; and conceiving the exposition as a world-forum, "every conceivable line of human thought will have representation." The prospect already is not small. At the date of this writing, three hundred congresses, conferences, and conventions have been definitely secured and announced, while correspondence now under way promises more than four hundred. The committee for religious work, appointed by the Federal Council of Churches, plan a twofold work of Christian evangelism:

"Inside the exposition grounds a building will be erected for religious purposes solely. One entire floor will be occupied by an exhibit to show what Christianity is doing for human welfare. The exhibit will include Bible work, missions, Sunday-school, education, Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association activities, Christian Endeavor, Epworth League, Baptist Young People's Union, and kindred societies, temperance and other reforms, social service, etc. The second floor of the building will contain a large lecture-hall, where daily addresses will be given at the noon-hour by the most powerful speakers obtainable. It is evident at a glance that such a platform promises to exert attractive and impressive power. Tho no constructive program of topics be wrought out, a succession of speakers may be presented, each offering his own theme, able to carry Christian truth home to multitudes of hearers with most cogent appeal. And the noon meetings will probably draw large and cosmopolitan audiences. Visitors from other lands, especially from the Orient, will hear Christian truth in some of its noblest and most persuasive forms. The purpose to sustain such a Christian platform throughout the exposition is a wise and worthy purpose."

"The Committee of One Hundred also proposes an immense auditorium, seating ten thousand, near the center of San Francisco, entirely disconnected from the exposition. This building is to be wholly devoted to mass-meetings of an evangelistic nature. The leading evangelists are to be given charge, each for a series of weeks, and most of them have already been secured. These meetings are to run continuously through the nine exposition months, in the manner of Mr. Moody's meetings in Chicago in 1893. This is a vast undertaking, but with adequate leadership it can be carried through with great power. Evil forces will congregate and combine in San Francisco for an extreme onslaught against all things good. They should be more than matched, outgeneraled, and outfought by Christian forces. These hopes and plans of the Committee of One Hundred may be realized in sufficient measure to give notable religious significance to the Panama-Pacific Exposition."

## CHURCH HELP FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

REMEDIES for unemployment have been taken up in a vigorous way by the Inter-Church Unemployment Committee of the New York Federation of Churches, and appeals and recommendations have been made to the twelve hundred or more churches and synagogues of the city. Its activities may be worth imitating elsewhere, modified to fit local needs. The constructive program for relief includes the suggestion that various church members become individually responsible for persons or families needing help, and that odd jobs about the house or office that receive a seasonal attention be done in the present. There is the suggestion, also, that the help offered be not too much interpreted as charity and scaled down to a minimum figure, but that the regular wage basis be adopted. The committee have given even wider currency to their recommendations by having them printed in the daily press. There we read these suggestions:

"Have families or individuals in the church become personally responsible for needy families or individuals, after finding out the need. The need may consist of clothing, food, a doctor's service, medicine, or simply friendship. The church brings together the jobless and the job. This may be done in cooperation with the Public Employment Bureau, corner of Lafayette and Leonard Streets, Manhattan."

"Every week there should be printed an announcement in the church calendar stating specifically that either a special committee or the regular church staff is prepared to serve those who need help or work, and to receive applications for workers from possible employers, and offers for general relief from any member of the church. Observe 'Unemployment Sunday,' either at the scheduled time, which will be announced later, or when convenient, but as early in the winter as possible."

"Housekeepers may find jobs which are usually postponed until spring. There are cellars and attics to be cleaned, or work to be done in the yard. There are all kinds of repairs about the house. Office managers and employers in general may take this opportunity for properly disposing of accumulated papers and material—for setting up adequate filing systems, and doing many other things which they know need to be done in order to secure the greatest efficiency in their business enterprises. There are many repair jobs in the church itself which may be done now."

Church members are urged to pursue a systematic plan of canvass in certain neighborhoods or among their personal friends for jobs for the needy.

"In the aggregate, many days of work will be found in this way. Set aside a day early in the winter, when it will be generally understood that representatives from the churches in the community are to call upon the people for the purpose of securing jobs for the unemployed."

"Urge employers of labor to continue operations as a religious duty. The employer who creates jobs should be regarded as doing religious work. The entire problem of unemployment must be made a problem of applied religion. Influence employers to give part-time work to all rather than full-time work for a few. Their own industrial forces and organizations will thus be kept intact, and families will be held together."

"An effort should be made to help workmen maintain a fair standard of wages. There will be large demands for money to be used for charitable purposes during the coming winter. Many of these demands should be heeded, but, on the whole, it will be much better for employers of labor to keep their men at work, even at a financial loss, than to give the same amount of money as may be lost by so doing to philanthropic and relief agencies."

The public school also may be used to get in touch with needy people:

"The school-teachers are usually familiar with the situations in the homes of their pupils, particularly if their scholars are poorly nourished or thinly clad. There is an increasing tendency this winter to take children out of school and send them to work, because their fathers have lost their jobs or have to work on reduced time or lowered wages. It will be a most worthy charity to give parents enough to keep children in school."

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# CURRENT - POETRY

WAR stops literature, according to Mr. William Dean Howells. It may be that he is right, that the next generation will find no literary value in all the prose and verse that this great war has inspired. But some of the poems written since Liège fell seem worthy of more than contemporary fame.

Certainly the war has stimulated the production of verse. For example, in Mr. Percy Mackaye's "The Present Hour" (The Macmillan Company), there are twenty-five war-poems, all written since the middle of last August. Nor are they mere comments on the news from the front; they are powerful statements of sincere emotion and conviction.

Nevertheless, it is the poems in the division of his book headed "Peace" that will appeal especially to most of Mr. Mackaye's readers. His splendid New-England ballad, "School," has already appeared in these columns; here is a poem as picturesque and as thoroughly American:

## GOETHALS

BY PERCY MACKAYE

A man went down to Panama.  
Where many a man had died,  
To tilt the sliding mountains  
And lift the eternal tide:  
A man stood up in Panama,  
And the mountains stood aside.  
The Power that wrought the tide and peak  
Wrought mightier the seer;  
And the One who made the isthmus  
He made the engineer.  
And the good God He made Goethals  
To cleave the hemisphere.  
The reek of fevered ages rose  
From poisoned jungle and strand,  
Where the crumbling wrecks of failure  
Lay sunk in the torrid sand—  
Derelicts of old desperate hopes  
And venal contraband:  
Till a mind glowed white through the yellow mist  
And purged the poison-mold,  
And the wrecks rose up in labor,  
And the fever's knell was tolled,  
And the keen mind cut the world-divide,  
Untarnished by world-gold:  
For a poet wrought in Panama  
With a continent for his theme,  
And he wrote with flood and fire  
To forge a planet's dream,  
And the derricks rang his dithyrambs  
And his stanzas roared in steam.  
But the poet's mind it is not his  
Alone, but a million men's:  
Far visions of lonely dreamers  
Meet there as in a lens,  
And lightnings, pent by stormy time,  
Leap through, with flame intense:  
So through our age three giants loom  
To vouch man's venturesome soul:  
Amundson on his ice-peak,  
And Peary from his pole,  
And midway, where the oceans meet,  
Goethals—beside his goal:  
Where old Balboa bent his gaze  
He leads the liners through,  
And the Horn that tossed Magellan  
Bellows a far halloo,  
For where the navies never sailed  
Steamed Goethals and his crew:  
So nevermore the tropic routes  
Need poleward warp and veer,  
But on through the Gates of Goethals  
The steady keels shall steer.  
Where the tribes of man are led toward peace  
By the prophet-engineer.

Mr. Mackaye sings of the present hour, of the Panama Canal, and the new war. But he is not, in the narrow sense of the word, modern; he knows that we do not now know how to make plays and poems like those of our Elizabethan forefathers. So many poets have paid their rimed tribute to Shakespeare that he who would now write verse in his praise should have something new and interesting to say, or a new and interesting way of saying the old things. Mr. Mackaye has something new to say, and he says it deftly.

## THE PLAYER

(SHAKESPEARE)

BY PERCY MACKAYE

His wardrobe is the world, and day and night  
His many-mirror'd dressing-room: At dawn  
He apes the elfish faun,  
Or, garbed in saffron hose and scarlet shoon,  
Mimics the madcap sprite  
Of ever-altering youth: at chime of noon  
He wears the azure mail and blazoned casque  
Of warring knighthood; till, at starry stroke  
Of dark, all pale he dons his "inky cloak"  
And meditates—the waning moon his tragic mask.

His theater is the soul, and man and woman  
His infinite repertory: Age on age,  
Treading his fancy's stage,  
Ephemeral shadows of his master mind,  
We act our parts—the human  
Players of scenes long since by him designed;  
And stars, that blaze in tinsel on our boards,  
Shine with a moment's immortality  
Because they are his understudies, free  
For one aspiring hour to sound his magic chords.

For not with scholars and their brain-worn  
scripts,  
Nor there behind the footlights' fading glow  
Shakespeare survives: ah, no!  
Deep in the passionate reality  
Of raging life above the darkling crypts  
Of death, he meditates the awed "To be  
Or not to be" of millions, yet to whom  
His name is nothing, there, on countless quests  
Unlettered *Touchstones* quibble with his jests,  
Unlaureled *Hamlets* yearn, and anguished *Lears*  
uploom.

Leave, then, to Avon's spire and silver stream  
Their memory of ashes sung and sighed:  
Our Shakespeare never died,  
Nor ever was born, save as the god is born  
From every soul that dares to doubt and dream.  
He dreams—but is not mortal: eve and morn,  
Dirge and delight, float from his brow like prayer.  
Beside him, charmed Apollo lifts his lyre;  
Below, the heart of man smolders in fire;  
Between the two he stands, timeless—the poet-  
player.

Rimeless, formless, and senseless verse  
has so many loud celebrants nowadays  
that it is refreshing to come upon an honest  
made sonnet. From Mr. George  
Cronyn's "Poems" (Albert and Charles  
Boni) we take this lovely bit. Only a true  
artist could blend the thought and the  
form so skillfully.

## PALINURUS

BY GEORGE CRONYN

Starlight: with deep and quiet breathing slept  
The southern sea. The white-winged ship  
that bore  
The good Æneas from his Dido's shore  
Ghostlike, with rippling furrows, onward crept,  
And only faithful Palinurus kept  
The midnight watch—but ah, the magic bough,  
The opiate dew that dript upon his brow,  
The vacant post, the friends who waking wept.

The gods demand their victims; who shall know  
What failures Time and Circumstance com-  
pel?

Yet if such doom were mine, I would 'twere so  
That they would mark my absence thus:  
"How well

Even unto the last he struggled, lo!  
He tore the rudder with him when he fell!"

Mr. Norreys Jephson O'Connor would be  
a better poet if he were less interested in  
politics. "Beside the Blackwater" (The  
John Lane Company) contains much verse  
that is vigorous and beautiful, but Mr.  
O'Connor is somewhat too fond of remind-  
ing his readers that he is a Unionist. He  
is at his best when he forgets parties and  
factions and sings such delicate yet power-  
ful love-songs as this:

## A DISCOVERY

BY NORREYS JEPHSON O'CONNOR

The world is changed since I first look'd  
Into your eyes;  
And the long, sordid city street  
Transfigured lies.

Oh, let me, then, forever gaze,  
That I may be  
Changed by your love, which makes this world  
Eternity!

There is Celtic witchery in these lines,  
and there is genuine feeling, too. The  
monotony of the refrain heightens, rather  
than impairs, the poem's charm.

## OVER THE DUNES

BY NORREYS JEPHSON O'CONNOR

Over the dunes the ducks are flying,  
And the sea-breeze brings their gentle crying  
Over the dunes.

Out where the sea's white hair is blowing,  
The long dark line of ducks is going  
Over the dunes.

The leafless trees are straight and spare;  
The sea is singing an ancient air  
Over the dunes.

The marsh lies lone and dun and still;  
The fine sand follows the wind's will  
Over the dunes.

A gang of geese comes from the south,  
And heads the marsh at Mill Creek mouth,  
Over the dunes.

My heart is glad for an open place—  
The sea, and the sky, and the infinite space  
Over the dunes.

My heart is glad for the things that are;  
And yet I long for a land afar,  
Over the dunes.

A land where clouds of silver-gray  
Circle the hilltops far away  
Over the dunes.

The sight of all in the world most fair  
Is the Irish land in the evening air  
Over the dunes.

Turning my back to the silent sea  
I go where the house-lights summon me  
Over the dunes.

In the garden-walk, by the patch of fern,  
A fair-haired girl waits my return  
Over the dunes.

Sing her the song my lone heart sings,  
Wild duck, flying with beating wings  
Over the dunes.

Over the dunes the ducks are flying,  
And the sea-breeze brings their gentle crying  
Over the dunes.



*There was a man in our town  
And he was wondrous wise;  
He fed his children Eagle Brand—  
They won the Baby Prize!*

Among the ancients the highest praise that could be given a country was that it produced an abundance of milk. Hence the proverbial Biblical phrase, "a land flowing with milk and honey." And until 1857 good milk was only available in places close to dairies and rich pasture lands.

Have you ever realized what a debt of gratitude mothers everywhere owe to the inventor of

*Gail Borden*  
**EAGLE**  
BRAND  
CONDENSED  
MILK  
THE ORIGINAL

which makes it possible for babies everywhere to have pure milk in any quantity and at any time?

Not only as a safe and satisfactory substitute when mother's milk fails, but as an emergency food when traveling, or when a change of diet is necessary, Eagle Brand, the original condensed milk, has stood the test of generations of use. Our little book, "Baby's Welfare," will tell you why more babies are fed today on Eagle Brand than on any other food, mother's milk alone excepted.

**Borden's Condensed  
Milk Co.**  
"Leaders of Quality"  
New York  
ESTABLISHED 1857

## REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

### RECENT TRAVEL

**Adolf Friedrich, Duke of Mecklenburg, and Others.** *From the Congo to the Niger and the Nile.* An Account of the German Central-African Expedition of 1910-1911. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. xvi-241, xii-285. Philadelphia: John Winston Company. \$9 net.

The narrative here given is composite, the production of the Duke and of his eight companions, each of them contributing from two to six chapters. The reason for this is, in large part, that the expedition divided to cover more territory, and each member reports on his own part of the work. The aim was professedly scientific, principally to gather specimens of fauna and flora for the museums of Germany. The region traversed is in general well known, the members of the party never being for any extended period out of touch with French, Belgian, English, or German posts, either trading or military. The consequence is that from the explorer's point of view there is little that is new in the narrative. The principal value of the two volumes lies in the 450 very excellent illustrations, mostly from photographs, but part of them are reproduced in color from paintings by the artist of the party. They are mainly ethnological in interest, tho some are botanical, some zoological, and others topographical in character. The text is not quite in journal form, but really amounts to little more than a record of travel.

**Gaunt, Mary.** *A Woman in China.* Pp. 390. London and Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$3.75 net.

Mrs. Gaunt is an Australian who, in the pursuit of literary aims, has taken many adventurous trips of exploration into Africa and other lands. When a combination of events and opportunities presented themselves, it was not strange that she availed herself of them and left London for the Far East. An intrepid mind and almost incredible courage must have been necessary for such an undertaking, but the results have justified the effort, and we are grateful for a book full of instructive information, fascinating description, and appreciative comprehension of the Chinese civilization. We have a vivid description of the ancient Chinese civilization with its traditions and lessons of the past and its promises for the future. After a unique trip over the trans-Siberian railway to Peking in winter, Mrs. Gaunt recounts the experiences of her sojourn in the old capital, where she attempted to acquaint herself with the Orientals' customs and their point of view.

**Clark, Francis E. and Sydney A.** *The Charm of Scandinavia.* Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.50.

This book is a record of actual experiences that brought the authors under the spell of Scandinavia. They hope this story of "the sturdy, liberty-loving peoples may impart to the reader something of the same charm." The book is written in the form of letters to "Judicia," who is to decide whether Phillips, who describes Sweden and Finland, or Aylmer, who visits Denmark and Norway, presents the more convincing testimony. The reader will find plenty of interest and attraction in either

case, but we wish some other medium than letters had been chosen, since the effort to incorporate historical information in a chatty epistle is not easy and the effort too evident. Aside from that fault, we have a good description of these Scandinavian cities, their people, habits, ruins, and natural beauties. Few people would go to Sweden to study art; her real fascination lies in "her glorious out-of-doors, in her noble forests, her shimmering lakes, her glorious snow-fields and frost sculpture in winter, her rushing rivers and turbulent rapids—this is the raw material of the artist." The letters relating experiences in Denmark and Norway are written in lighter vein, but no more entertainingly. We get historical facts, and everything about the land and people that could fascinate and entertain the traveler. Should the reader choose, it would be to see everything described by either writer, but let no one miss the pleasure of reading of Björnsterne Björnson, Grieg, Hans Christian Andersen, and Ibsen in their own country.

**McClure, W. K.** *Italy in North Africa.* 8vo, pp. 328. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company. \$3.

Nobody seems to have clearly understood why the Italian Government spent treasure and lives so profusely in the prosecution of their Tripoli enterprise. Mr. McClure has made the problem not only intelligible but interesting. The ancient Romans, like the Greeks before them, marched their armies into new countries for the purpose of trade or the reinforcement of their fighting population. Spain and France supplemented the intellectual and commercial life of Rome as Phenicia and Egypt had done that of Athens. The author of this delightful volume teaches us that Italy has done wisely for herself in claiming a portion in that northern strip of Libya, where France and Spain have long since held domination, while the valley of the Nile has yielded to the control of Great Britain.

**Newton, H.** *In Far New Guinea.* A stirring record of work and observation among the people of New Guinea, with a description of their manners, customs, and religion. With 47 illustrations and a map. 8vo, pp. x-304. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$3.50 net.

It argues well for humanity at large, and for missionaries in particular, that books by the latter on the people for whom they worked, no matter how low the civilization of the latter, reveal that the sentiments missionaries and people mutually entertain become those of kindness and admiration. "Beneath superficial inequalities lies the fundamental endowment of personality." This fact is strikingly exemplified in the volume in hand, by an Anglican missionary from Australia to British New Guinea, a part of the world which has already yielded excellent ethnological material. Probably as unfavorable estimates of a race as have ever been given have been pronounced concerning New Guineans. Yet one can not finish the perusal of the sober yet fascinating story of thirteen years' contact with them without being convinced of the cultivability of this people and of their high possibilities under civilizing influences.



**Ferry, H. G. C., Ayscough, M. A., and R. B. Otter-Barry. With the Russians in Mongolia.** With a Preface by Sir Claude MacDonald. With numerous illustrations from photographs, and a map. 345 pp. New York: John Lane Company. \$4.50 net.

At the present moment the thoughts of the world are with the Russians in Prussia, but the Great War has also thrown into new and startling significance the relation of race with race everywhere on the globe. A sensitive point in international life has long been the point of contact between the Russians and the nomad descendants of ancient Scythians and medieval Huns who inhabit Mongolia. The aim of Russia in seeking a dominating influence in Mongolia, in order to secure not merely a buffer state between herself and China, but a sphere of special interest which in course of time will enable her to say "hands off" to everybody else, is convincingly set forth. Sir Claude MacDonald's introduction is particularly informing. Each author pleasantly tells the story of his own travels in that dreary country. The commercial notes are important. The chief value of the book is in its clear treatment of the historical and political matter, by which it supplies the need of a really authoritative work.

**Sibree, James, F.R.G.S. A Naturalist in Madagascar.** With 52 illustrations and 3 maps. Demy 8vo, pp. 320. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$3.50 net.

Dr. Sibree has for the last fifty-one years been a missionary in Madagascar, and the present book—not, as he tells us, a "missionary book"—is a genial and careful record of his travels about the island and his observations of island life in all its phases. Not a professional naturalist, his wide interest and accurate eye have brought together a remarkably complete study of the geological formations, the birds, animals, insects, plants, and general natural history of Madagascar; and all this is combined with an equally complete account of the customs, language, and folk-lore of the native tribes with whom his work has brought him into close touch. He combines the use of scientific terminology with a popular style, so that his book should appeal to all classes of readers. It may certainly be recommended to any one interested in tropical wonders, in scenery and exploration, and in the life and history of an immense and little-known country. The book is thoroughly illustrated with photographs.

**Stevenson, Mrs. E. L. The Cruise of the "Janet Nichol."** Among the South Sea Islands. Pp. 189. Chas. Scribner's Sons. 1914. \$2.

If this diary of Mrs. Stevenson gave more detailed and intimate information about Robert Louis Stevenson himself we should find it still more interesting, but it was written by his wife to "help her husband's memory" and chronicles experiences of which he was an active participant. Its greatest claim to attention is the detailed account of the different islands at which they stopt, the strange manners and customs of the natives, their childish admiration of a white woman, and their enthusiastic desire for presents of beads, flowers, print-gowns, and jewelry. Passing allusion and descriptions illustrate the bond of sympathy that existed between Mr. Stevenson and little children. The book is illustrated quite profusely with photographic reproductions and, as the cruise of which these pages are a description covered most of the islands, it abounds in valuable and instructive information. It is much smoother and more attractive than one



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would expect, considering the difficulties under which it was written.

Wilson, Ernest Henry. *A Naturalist in Western China, with Vasculum, Camera, and Gun.* Two vols. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

It is no mere euphemism that has led the Chinese to call their land "The Flowery Kingdom"—or should one say "The Flowery Republic"? Be its government what it may, Mr. Wilson's two volumes, which are the result of eleven years spent in scientific research in China, leave no doubt as to the botanical luxury of that land. It would seem, indeed, to be a botanist's paradise, with its wide variety of climate, of altitude, and of soil. Many, indeed, know that the western world owes to China such fruits as the orange, the lemon, the citron, and the peach, and such flowers as the chrysanthemum, the tea- and rambler roses. Few, however, are aware that the Chinese flora contains more species than any other temperate flora, and that even then its great value "lies not so much in its wealth of species as in the ornamental character and suitability of a vast number for the embellishment of parks and outdoor gardens throughout the temperate zones of the world." One may well accept this judgment after taking a reading journey with Mr. Wilson. The first volume, after one or two introductory chapters, takes up the narrative of his travels in the different sections of western China. These are filled with interesting accounts of the customs and life of the people as well as with botanical and agricultural information. In the second volume the method changes and each chapter deals with a single topic such as "Fruits, Wild and Cultivated," "Chinese Materia Medica," "The More Important Plant Products," "Gardens and Gardening." The chapters on "Sport in Western China" indicate that there is much work in zoology still to be done in this region.

Wallace, Dillon. *The Gaunt Gray Wolf.* Pp. 314. London and New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.25.

The northern wilderness of Labrador is full of fascination and allurements to any nature-lover. No one knows the country better than Mr. Wallace. His books are written primarily for boys, but even "big boys" can find plenty of charm and interest in his narratives of adventure and daring. "Shad" Trowbridge had determined to spend his first college vacation hunting and fishing in Labrador, and he was able to make the trip with "Ungava Bob," one of Mr. Wallace's best-known characters. It is a thrilling tale of adventure, including shipwreck and the horrible "gaunt, gray wolf" starvation; it also pictures the Indian both in his friendly and unfriendly moods. We get descriptions of the frozen north, some good character-drawing, and much insight into the lives of the brave and daring men of the north. The story shows how good principle and clean living prepare men for meeting every emergency and help them successfully to cope with the powerful and dangerous forces of nature.

## OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Anonymous. *The House of Decelt.* Pp. 342. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1914. \$1.35 net.

Conjecture concerning anonymous authorship is profitless business. Whoever wrote this book had a mass of material at his command and some very pessimistic ideas about the uprightness and



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sincerity of religionists, politicians, and private citizens. Our first introduction to the hero, Maurice Sangster, inspires us with little admiration for a self-conceited, pompous, young non-conformist fanatic, who is constantly "leading in prayer," nor, as the story develops, and Maurice becomes more human and conventional, are we inclined to revise our opinion. The narrative is wordy, involved, and purposeless, and yet there is a sort of fascination about the discussions of radical and conservative forces, the religious influences that bring about the gradual changes in Maurice's point of view, and the different methods by which his successes and failures alternate so naturally. Each goal attained by this ambitious demagog leaves him dissatisfied and less convincing, and the motivation of the story seems obscured by the multiplicity of themes introduced. It is a book of possibilities, much discussion, plenty of ideas, and little satisfaction.

**The Pastor's Wife.** By the Author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" (Countess Arnim). Pp. 471. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.35.

Ingeborg is not as fascinating as "Elizabeth," but the reader sympathizes with her when, removed from the dominating and dominating influence of her father, the Bishop, long enough to go to London to have a tooth extracted, she utilizes the remnant of money and time bestowed on her by an unforeseen combination of circumstances, to take a little secret journey—a "Dent's tour." Thereby hangs the tale, and the life as drudge in her father's house, overshadowed by her pretty sister Judith and invalid mother, is, in consequence, changed for that of a German pastor's wife. The author is at her best in the novel courtship of Ingeborg and Pastor Dremmel. She is never dull, but in the life of Koekensee, the east Prussian town in which the Dremmels live, she makes the divergence between the English and German mind very clearly in favor of the English. Ingeborg's attempts at happiness and successful housekeeping are amusing but pathetic and, while we are impatient at her impossible "innocence," we are disgusted by Robert Dremmel's absorption in his "fertilizers" and his method of ignoring his wife except as a mother. Tragic and dramatic elements finally unite to open the eyes of the innocent wife, and Robert's very absorption saves her from disgrace. The charm of the writer makes the book worth while, but Pastor Dremmel would never find a second wife among those who read this book.

**Roberts, Kate Louise. The Clubwoman's Handybook of Programs and Club Management.** Pp. 192, index. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 75 cents net.

This book will be of service to the woman who wishes to be informed on proper parliamentary procedure, and to all others who are interested in the advancement of women. In its 192 pages the author gives numerous lists of live topics for programs or discussions, with comprehensive bibliographies and library helps, enabling the reader to read upon almost any subject, from groceries to Greek drama; how to organize and conduct a club, with a sample constitution and by-laws, and an explanation of rules of order. Miss Roberts has performed a distinct service. The book has a comprehensive index.

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HAVE NOTICED SPLENDID RESPONSE OF YOUR READERS TO APPEAL ENORMOUS  
SUFFERINGS OF BELGIANS. I EARNESTLY URGE YOU TO CONTINUE YOUR  
EFFORTS. IF YOU COULD SEND ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND BARRELS INSTEAD OF  
TWENTY THOUSAND IT WOULD BE INFINITELY WELCOME. THE SITUATION  
IS AN APPALLING ONE.

HOOVER

506 P JAN 9 1915

"ALL BELGIUM is on a ration of 10 ounces of bread per day, rich and poor alike, when there is that much of a ration available," said Mr. Hoover in a general press dispatch.

## DIRECT MESSAGES TO "THE DIGEST"

UPON THIS PAGE we present the reproduction of a cable message received from Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, which will be read with special interest by every donor to THE LITERARY DIGEST BELGIUM FLOUR FUND, and should inspire thousands of immediate additional contributions. Mr. Hoover had but just returned to London from Belgium when he cabled to THE DIGEST, and his appeal therefore comes as directly from the starving people in whose behalf it is made. We believe DIGEST readers will respond with generous promptness. Humanity calls for the largest answer possible, at the earliest possible moment.

A letter has also come to THE DIGEST for all of which we would like to afford space and for much of which we must. It was written at Rotterdam, on December 28, by Capt. J. F. Lucey, one of the Relief Commission resident there, and gives interesting details of the system of distribution organized for Belgium's needy millions, under supervision of Hon. Brand Whitlock, the American Minister. "All shipments," the letter says, "are divided in Rotterdam, each province receiving its *pro rata* from each ship." Cargoes thus divided go forward "in the name of the American Minister," under protection also of the Spanish Minister, "and are received at destination by an American who has a commission from Minister Whitlock." A provincial committee of Belgians makes the actual distribution, according to a register kept thereby.

The letter of Captain Lucey goes on to say that "the cost to the charitable branch of the provincial committee for feeding the population is 30 centimes (about 6 cents in American money) per person per day." The number of destitute in Brussels and Antwerp is given as reported before in THE DIGEST; and further particulars follow:

"Charleroi, the mining district, is without resources of any kind, and the entire population is dependent on charity, also the industrial city of Liège. The city of Malines, with a population in the city of 20,000 and an outlying population of 25,000, is entirely dependent upon charity.

"This is the story of every city, town, and province of Belgium. There is no other country to come to their aid except America. The Italians and Spaniards have formed commissions and are cooperating, but their resources are not sufficient to enable them to do more than give official sanction and assistance through their Embassies and Consulates. The Commission has already taken care of the emergency requirements. The bread riots which were taking place almost daily in Brussels have been discontinued. The threatened uprising of miners in Charleroi has not taken place, altho there was an attack made

on a German military provision-train. Riots which were feared by the members of parliament and the officials of Liège and Namur have been evaded by the prompt delivery of supplies.

"The amount of food so far received is only one-quarter of the minimum required to keep the people from actual starvation, and renewed efforts will be necessary if it is desired to prevent further suffering. The situation has been saved to date by the meat and potatoes and other supplies in Belgium, but these are now becoming exhausted. After January all food except meat must come from America.

"THE LITERARY DIGEST could not be engaged in a greater cause, and the Commission hopes that it will continue to support this great work for humanity."

## INSPIRING WORDS

AN INSPIRING FEATURE of THE DIGEST BELGIUM FLOUR FUND is the number of donors who repeat their contributions. Mr. Chas. H. Swift, of Chicago, sends his third remittance. Others have done likewise.

"At the time of your first appeal," wrote a gentleman of Cleveland, O., "I sent you a check for two barrels, and have been much interested in watching the list grow from week to week. I am very anxious, however, to hear that the entire cargo has been provided for and forwarded, and therefore subscribe for a barrel for each of my three boys." "Money comes mighty hard," wrote a Wellesley College donor, sending in a second remittance of ten dollars, "but not so hard as thinking of helpless children starving and freezing."

Other facts revealing interest and sacrifice gleam out of letters representing widely scattered places and people. From the Director of Candler College, Havana, Cuba, came \$50, with this word: "In our little mission church in connection with our school work and with its services held in our College Library, we have a Sunday-school. In our Christmas entertainment we took an offering for your Belgian Flour Fund, and received a little less than \$50, American gold, which later was made even fifty." "I made a very brief appeal the other Sunday evening," wrote the pastor of St. John's M. E. Church in New Rochelle, N. Y., remitting \$145, "and as a result these twenty-nine barrels were contributed. You will be interested to hear of one subscription. A nine-year-old boy came to my study early the next morning, and taking a dollar bill out of his purse said he wanted it to go to the Belgians. He said, 'I took this out of my Christmas-tree.'"

"We tried to make this ten barrels of flour," wrote the Superintendents of three Sunday-schools in Mount Pleasant, Texas, remitting \$45 for nine barrels, "but conditions are anything

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Checks from employees of the Indian School at Hartshorne, Oklahoma, aggregated the handsome sum of \$80.

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## PRESS POLL ON ARMY AND NAVY INCREASE

(Continued from page 138)

### II.—THE GULF REGION

Altho the opening of the Panama Canal gives new oceanic access to the Gulf of Mexico from the quarter in which lies the most marked danger of an Oriental intrusion, not a few editors in this region stoutly disavow the necessity for an increase of armament. On the other hand, among journals that take the opposite view are the *Houston Chronicle*, the *San Antonio Light*, and the *Baton Rouge State-Times*. Our national defenses are not adequate, say the *Clarksdale (Miss.) Register* and *Alpine (Tex.) Avalanche*, which would increase our Army and Navy. The *Noonday Sentinel*, of Marshall, Texas, considers our defenses adequate, and, altho it suggests the building of submarines, has no support for the proposition to increase the standing army. Again, the *Jackson (Miss.) News* believes in leaving well enough alone, and says that "defense is an invitation—not a protection," and the *Paris (Tex.) News* holds that "unless we are looking for trouble" our defenses are sufficient. This is demonstrable, the *Ruston (La.) Leader* tells us, from the fact that "all foreign Powers are involved among themselves." Of course, this journal is against any enlargement of the Army and Navy forces, as is also the *Oxford (Miss.) Lafayette County Press*, which maintains that "all differences should be settled by arbitration." Interesting opinions come from the *Dallas Dispatch*, which holds that our defenses are inadequate, and yet disfavors a stronger army or navy; and from the *Grenada (Miss.) Sentinel*, which advocates a stronger navy and would favor a stronger army if it were not for "the heavy burden of our Pension Roll." It is so large, forty-eight years "since the Civil War closed," observes this journal, that it "makes our people dread a large army." The *Waco Times-Herald* expresses the sense of disinclination in stronger tone when it says that—

"A whole lot of folk, many of them from selfish motives, are seeking to get up a scare and thus compel large expenditures in preparation for war. Now, of course, every sensible American knows that we must have a proper defensive, but this can be secured without turning the whole country into a vast military camp. Our position is one of comparative safety—three thousand miles of intervening water. A wholesale military establishment is no guaranty of peace, but has been shown to be provocative of war."

In this connection the *Hereford (Tex.) Brand* points out that "the greatest defense is a righteous cause and a free people," and altho it does not advocate a stronger standing army, it does "favor some military training for all able-bodied boys through

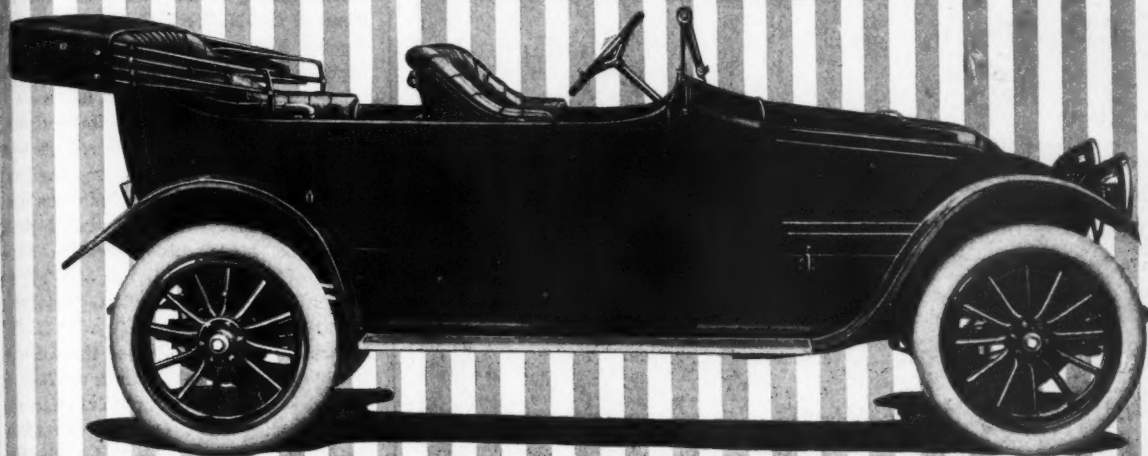
the public schools," and thinks that girls also should be "trained in First Aid." Moreover, this journal deprecates a stronger navy, for the reasons that "only those who carry guns become 'gunmen,'" and adds that "it is the pistol-toter who shoots and hunts trouble." The *Brand* admits, however, that "a few submarines for coast defense would be well," but objects to additional dreadnoughts on the ground of "too much expense." Not so hesitant is the *Athens (Ala.) Courier*, which favors a stronger navy, and thinks that "this nation should have an army sufficient to protect its coasts and country—not an army that could not protect one city"; and the *San Marcos (Tex.) Times-Herald*, in agreement, remarks, "In times of peace prepare for war." In proportion to our "growth in population and expanded interests," says the *Marshall (Tex.) Messenger*, our defense system should be enlarged; and the *Centre (Ala.) Coosa River News* stands "emphatically" for a stronger army, and claims that our Navy should be the "strongest in the world."

Then there is the *Huntsville (Ala.) Times*, which says we must strengthen our armament "unless we disarm altogether—the only means of world peace." In this same city the *Mercury Banner* favors a stronger navy, but instead of a larger standing army "advocates a thorough organization of State troops with annual encampments commanded by regular army officers," while the *Montgomery Advertiser* says that "the standing army should be some larger, but the main thing to be desired is a thoroughgoing, progressive reserve system; a more dependable militia." From the *Birmingham Age-Herald* also comes word that it believes in "a gradual but decided increase in a naval equipment, and somewhat larger army, with better equipment and better organization of the National Guard and decided strengthening of coast defense." The *Meridian (Miss.) Star* also urges the upbuilding of the State militia as a means of increasing our army force, and suggests the purchase of "more submarines and aircraft" as naval accessories. The *Corpus Christi (Tex.) Caller and Herald* does not favor a stronger standing army, but does believe that "the militia of the various States should be more closely identified with the regular Army, and that every American boy should be taught military tactics enough to make him a ready soldier in time of necessity." In addition, this journal advocates an increased naval armament "strong enough to protect our great ports and keep the Pacific open to Hawaii."

### III.—THE PACIFIC SLOPE

Remembering the foregoing, there is no surprise in the discovery on the Pacific Coast and in the Far West of a pronounced sentiment in favor of a larger navy. As





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to increase of our standing army, opinion is almost equally divided, while the development of the National Guard is generally urged. For example, the Fresno (Cal.) Republican holds that we should have "a 'stronger' standing army, but not a strong one. It is so weak as to be ludicrous now." And it adds that "for real strength it would have an adequately organized and equipped militia. That is ludicrous now, too." The suggestion that the National Guard be made more effective as a means of defense is uttered also by the Colton (Cal.) Courier, the Elko (Nev.) Free Press, the Port Townsend (Wash.) Leader, and others in this section of the country. This "strong reserve of citizen soldiers" is preferred by several editors to any increase of the standing army. One such writes from the Helena (Mont.) Independent that we should enlarge neither army nor navy, but should pay "more attention to the militia," by procuring "better armories, encouragement to young men to join, change of attitude of union labor toward the militia." Whether arguing for this or that mode of defense, one cannot overlook the conviction that "preparedness" is necessary, to judge from such journals as the Oakland Enquirer, Los Angeles Times, Tacoma News, Portland Oregonian, and Colorado Springs Gazette. Still the San Francisco Bulletin and Sacramento Star are as firmly convinced that our defenses are adequate, and are adverse to army or navy increase. "I believe our greatest and only assurance of peace," says the editor of the Hood River (Ore.) Glacier, "is a national defense strong enough to enforce it," and we learn from the Bingham Cañon (Utah) Press Bulletin that "we should prepare for any emergency." We must have a stronger navy, tho no stronger army, thinks the Rawlins (Wyo.) Journal, and it adds that "we need more large guns and submarines," while the Salem (Ore.) Capital Journal points to the importance of replacing "obsolete types" of battle-ships with modern ones. "President Wilson's message on the subject is admirable," says the Aberdeen (Wash.) Daily World (Ind. Rep.), which favors a larger army "only to a limited degree," and an enlarged navy, as "this is our proper method of defense." Seconding the latter view comes the Twin Falls (Idaho) News, which observes: "We believe a too great degree of preparedness makes for war. The small, compact, efficient army unit need not necessarily do this. We are opposed to anything which savors of European militarism."

Altho our national defenses have not been adequate, it is the belief of the Butte Miner that they "probably will be more nearly so after this war," and this editor adds: "I think this war has developed that we have been living in a fool's paradise, but the danger is now nearly past, as European countries are likely to

keep the peace. conflict is a condition coast," ac Chronicle, share of the will get re In whol (Cal.) Ne adequate, raging in l does not ju lar mind i states tha penditures vessels are Californian and suppo policy of That the i to-date" i (Nev.) Sil Chronicle Both these adequate, ceased st (Cal.) Rec subject of army only island pos However, a the Bakers our defens but maint be made s used for in and it add trial and solution of national e armament, peace." Of course Logan (Ut going to supremacy entangling militant g resources w The perils by the W serves that ness for w Roseburg armies and thinks also Herald, wh secure pea does not c nor does h navy becau peace." R resistance (Cal.) Stan army and national m wide arbiti tions, bind war—thus



pinion is develop- generally o (Cal.) have "a a strong ludicrous strength sized and ous now, National re as a o by the (ev.) Free ) Leader, country. ldiars" is y increase rites from t that we navy, but e militia," encourage- change of e militia." t mode of the con- necessary, e Oakland Tacoma Colorado Francisco as firmly are ade- y or navy st and only itor of the a national ee it," and ion (Utah) prepare for e a stronger thinks the t adds that bmarines," al Journal t replacing ships with n's message " says the (Ind. Rep.), "only to a ed navy, as of defense." es the Twin erves: "We oreparedness l, compact, ecessarily do hing which "

es have not belief of the ably will be r," and this war has de- ing in a fool's now nearly are likely to

keep the peace for many years after this conflict is over." We are far from being in a condition of sufficient defense "on either coast," according to the *Spokane Evening Chronicle*, which remarks: "Keep up your share of the agitation. It is needed, and will get results."

In wholly different strain the *Red Bluff (Cal.) News*, which considers our defenses adequate, contends that "the conflict now raging in Europe does not threaten us and does not justify getting excited." Of similar mind is the *Boise Capital News*, which states that "the normal coast-defense expenditures and appropriations for naval vessels are sufficient," and the *Bakersfield Californian* opposes a larger standing army and supports an enlarged navy "as per the policy of the National Administration." That the Navy "should only be kept up-to-date" is the view of the *Winnemucca (Nev.) Silver State*; the *Bozeman (Mont.) Chronicle* and others take a like view. Both these journals believe our defenses are adequate, and consequently oppose an increased standing army; but the *Chico (Cal.) Record*, while in agreement on the subject of defense, would favor a stronger army only in case "proper policing of island possessions makes it necessary." However, a more novel idea is advanced by the *Bakersfield (Cal.) Echo*, which thinks our defenses are "probably not adequate," but maintains that the Army should not be made stronger "unless it can also be used for internal development purposes," and it adds: "We think that better industrial and commercial organization, the solution of social problems at home, with a national effort toward international disarmament, are the best guaranties of peace."

Of course our defenses are insufficient, the *Logan (Utah) Journal* admits, "if we are going to enter the contest for world supremacy," but it adds that "if we avoid entangling alliances and stay out of the militant game, with our strength and resources we are not likely to be attacked." The perils of militarism are referred to also by the *Walla Walla Union* when it observes that "Europe's war shows preparedness for war can be overdone," and the *Roseburg (Ore.) Review* says that "big armies and armaments lead to war." Thus thinks also the editor of the *Provo (Utah) Herald*, who remarks that "we can not secure peace by preparing for war." He does not consider our defenses adequate, nor does he advocate increase of army or navy because, as he avows, "I believe in peace." Revealing not quite so much non-resistance is the editor of the *Martinez (Cal.) Standard*, who approves of a stronger army and navy, but "would prefer a national movement looking toward worldwide arbitration on international questions, binding each nation to peace and no war—thus insuring no call for a standing



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army or a navy." From the Denver *Express* we learn that the readers of that journal "in a recent contest voted more than ten to one against any increase in either army or navy"; and the Pueblo *Chieftain*, noting the "large share of public attention" given to the subject of our national defense, says: "In the main, the present Army and the present Navy of the United States represent a fair defense against the possibility of foreign attack."

### IV.—MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

The division of sentiment in the inland section, as has been said above, is more nearly equal than elsewhere; but it is to be noted that, in general, opponents of army and navy extension are much more vehement in expression than those who favor it. Nevertheless certain editors in the larger cities, who favor a new policy of national defense, are explicit enough. Americans "need not be 'militarists' or alarmists or jingoes" to face the question, says the Chicago *Tribune*, and in agreement with its view are the Chicago *Herald*, St. Louis *Star*, Nashville *Banner*, and Detroit *Free Press*. Chief among the arguments against an increase in our armament are: (1) the remote possibility of a European invasion; (2) the menace of a militarist America; (3) the folly of spending money for defense purposes until the war in Europe has shown us all there is to be learned about arms and men. Thus the Hancock (Mich.) *Copper Journal* tells us that "our ideas regarding the proper kind of ships and armament for the Navy will likely undergo a right smart change by the time the war is over. Dreadnoughts and all other heavy battle-ships have not shown up to any great advantage. They have shown that when they sink, they sink pretty thoroughly." This editor also disapproves any attempt to enlarge the standing army because "the American people do not care to serve in a standing army in time of peace. Therefore it is better to foster the militia and encourage the formation of gun clubs and get the people generally familiar with firearms and confidence in their youth."

A different objection to enlarging the Army is voiced by the Helena (Ark.) *World*, which says that "the conduct of the German Army in Alsace-Lorraine prior to the present war was sufficient to point out the danger to be expected from militarism as the word is understood over here. The American people can get along very well without uniformed snobbery and military arrogance." Yet this journal is in favor of a stronger navy "under proper restrictions," and we read: "It costs nothing to build battle-ships when the labor and material that goes into it is domestic; and our coasts must be protected. Germany's recent descent upon the east coast of England furnishes an object-lesson in this

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respect which should not be ignored by America."

According to the Peoria *Star* "the disposition of the people of the United States and the practises of republican government are all against the principle of maintaining enormous military establishments," and it adds that "the evils that follow in the train of such a course are easily discernible in the war now raging in Europe." As far as the Army is concerned, *The Star* believes it large enough at present, while as to our self-protection it agrees with many in indorsing the suggestion of President Wilson that a citizen soldiery be raised through the National Guard in the different States. Concerning the Navy, this journal thinks "there would be less objection to increasing it because of the fact that the United States possesses a coastline of several thousand miles and island possessions in different parts of the world."

The whole discussion irks some editors. Thus the Connersville (Ind.) *Examiner* and the Wagoner (Okla.) *Courier-Sayings* think "that talk tending toward militarism in the United States" should be discouraged, and the Pine Bluff (Ark.) *Commercial* calls attention to the fact that "our immunity from war is in our unpreparedness.—See Canada and United States!" The Chippewa Falls (Wis.) *Herald* writes "we don't belong to the war party," and the Joplin (Mo.) *News-Herald*, of like mind, observes that "from the Far West it looks like the armor-plate and ship-building interests had certain Congressmen on their staff." The St. Cloud (Minn.) *Daily Times* believes that the matter is being properly disposed of through the official channels of the Government, and considers "the agitation of the Gardners and Hobsons sensational, injurious, and unwise."

In addition to the frequency of the argument that only after we shall have found out all Europe is learning about means offensive and defensive should we undertake to enlarge our war establishment, there is also iteration of the statement that our greatest defense is our "splendid isolation" geographically. Again we hear, as from the Dodge City (Kan.) *Globe*, that "before our Army and Navy could be made much stronger the people of the world will quit burdening themselves with war expenses"; while the Kansas City *Post*, altho favoring an increased army and navy, remarks that "if the present sinking of vessels in the European War continues, the United States will be the first naval power," and it adds that "in that event the present navy is sufficient."

In the view of the Yankton (S. D.) *Press*, which is against enlarging the Army or Navy, "militarism is as great or a greater menace than invasion and the constant burden of a tremendous wasteful war

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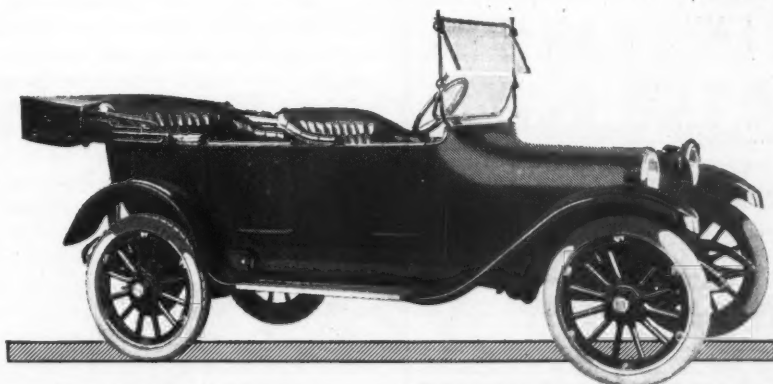
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The full floating rear axle seems to stand out as an extraordinary value until you discover other values equally important—as, for instance, the Chrome-Vanadium steel springs, the Chrome-Vanadium steel gears, the Timken bearings thruout, the real leather upholstery, etc.

The wheelbase is 110 inches  
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 have not been changed in any way. It is the same dependable cabinet recognized everywhere as the Standard by which letter file values are judged.

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10 lbs. - \$2.00      20 lbs. - \$3.75  
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establishment as serious as unpreparedness for a war that is not likely to come at all." This opinion is supported by the Sheboygan (Wis.) *Journal*, which "believes that there is less need than ever before for increased armament here." More radical and laconic is the remark of the editor of the Jefferson City (Mo.) *Democrat-Tribune*, who says: "I am for disarmament." The Chillicothe (Mo.) *Constitution* is "opposed to a large navy and army to support the militarism idea of the East," and we hear from the Wisconsin *State Journal* that "we will advance peace most and protect ourselves most by leaving war and war-implements alone." Objection to expenditures for army or navy purposes is made by the Clarksville (Ark.) *Democrat* on the ground that the money might be better invested in schools, while the Cambridge (Ohio) *Jeffersonian* says that "half the money that the jingoes want spent by Uncle Sam would enable our poor to purchase and till our undeveloped land." Another suggested use for such funds proceeds from the Arkansas City (Kan.) *News*, which believes that "we could save our money and buy whisky and be more humane about degrading the human race." The Albert Lea (Minn.) *Tribune* remarks that "this county pays \$87,500 each year toward the maintenance of the present Army and Navy," and it wonders what that amount would mean to the people "if expended for good roads," while the Hastings (Neb.) *Republican* protests against armament increase on the ground that "the more money spent for war-defense, the more danger of war." That a reasonable army is necessary, the Faribault (Minn.) *Republican* admits, but "it contends that the immense cost of men and money of a standing army should certainly be cut to a minimum," and it adds that "standing armies do not seem to prevent war and are almost as uneconomic as war itself. A standing army is not a very productive industry." The Columbus *Citizen* answers our inquiry by submitting the result of a poll taken by itself in central Ohio and one taken in twenty cities from Pittsburg to Sacramento. The vote in Central Ohio shows that "63 per cent. of the people are against a bigger army, while 60 per cent. oppose a larger navy." More than 4,000 ballots were cast. In the poll of twenty cities, with 144,446 ballots cast, the "advocates of a bigger army and navy were defeated by a 3 to 2 vote."

Turning to those who favor a larger army and navy, we find them emphatic in the assertion that an increase is not needed for offensive purposes, but merely for the protection of ourselves and our insular possessions as well as the Canal Zone. In this connection the Ottumwa (Ia.) *Courier*

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As to the rate of increase in the Army,

it is of interest to note that a quota of

from 100,000 to 150,000 is suggested by the

Omaha World-Herald, to 200,000 suggested

by the Adrian (Mich.) Telegram, which

believes also that our Navy "should be a

close second to Great Britain." This

journal says furthermore that "our needs

on land are very moderate and not urgent,"

but that on sea it is "vital at all times that

we should be invincible to attack and to

dominate absolutely the Caribbean theater,

both for offensive and defensive purposes."

This random note of the "offensive" is not

frequent in the opinions of this section,

altho the Hammond (Ind.) Times asks:

"How can we become a world Power with

a toy army and a mosquito fleet?"

The vote for a larger navy takes prece-

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That our policy is perforce governed by

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to police basis, of both land and sea forces

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weight, according to the St. Louis Republic,

because "the foundation for intelligent

discussion has not yet been supplied," and

it adds that it "favors the working out of a

definite military and naval policy to be

submitted to the nation for discussion.

At present the public is not advised, by

either militarists or pacifists, what condi-

tions are to be met by the military estab-

lishment of the United States."

remarks that "it is childish for Wilson and Taft to accuse those who ask for adequate protection of being in favor of militarism; that is not what is desired." So also the Mt. Vernon (Ind.) *Evening Sun*, which, disclaiming the appellation of "war crank," maintains that it is not for "peace at any price" either, but "for a strong self-protection at all times." The same idea is expressed differently by the Fort Wayne (Ind.) *News*, which says that "by a larger army and navy is meant merely an armament in keeping with our real needs," and the Burlington (Ia.) *Hawk-Eye* tells us that "ex-President Taft in recent remarks practically covers the ground—not an unduly large army but a better preparedness for war." The unanimity of this feeling among those who favor a larger army and navy is perhaps the most striking feature of opinion in the interior of the country. And it is to be remembered that the votes of the press in this section register 116 for a stronger army, compared to 87 against; and 138 for a stronger navy, compared to 64 against.

As to the rate of increase in the Army, it is of interest to note that a quota of from 100,000 to 150,000 is suggested by the Omaha *World-Herald*, to 200,000 suggested by the Adrian (Mich.) *Telegram*, which believes also that our Navy "should be a close second to Great Britain." This journal says furthermore that "our needs on land are very moderate and not urgent," but that on sea it is "vital at all times that we should be invincible to attack and to dominate absolutely the Caribbean theater, both for offensive and defensive purposes."

This random note of the "offensive" is not frequent in the opinions of this section, altho the Hammond (Ind.) *Times* asks: "How can we become a world Power with a toy army and a mosquito fleet?"

The vote for a larger navy takes precedence in the poll over that for a larger army because it is said to be our natural defense and because, in the words of the Ardmore (Okla.) *Ardmoreite*, "a standing army would probably never be needed." That our policy is perforce governed by the attitude of Europe is the plea of many advocates of army and navy extension, as, for instance, the Grand Island (Neb.) *Independent*, which says that "a protective force is needed until there is disarmament, to police basis, of both land and sea forces of leading nations." However, opinions on either side of the question can have little weight, according to the St. Louis *Republic*, because "the foundation for intelligent discussion has not yet been supplied," and it adds that it "favors the working out of a definite military and naval policy to be submitted to the nation for discussion. At present the public is not advised, by either militarists or pacifists, what conditions are to be met by the military establishment of the United States."

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You may buy any number of shares for cash, one, five, seven, etc.; or you may buy ten or more shares on margin. On the

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B. 2. On "Partial Payments"

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## INVESTMENTS -AND- FINANCE

### GOLD DIRECT FROM CHINA—WHAT IT MEANS

ON January 12, the financial community was taken somewhat by surprise when it learned that \$3,000,000 in gold had been imported from China direct to a New York trust company, by way of San Francisco. This trust company is the second largest in the United States, and this was the first time in its history that it had imported gold from China. Bankers infer that this incident may mark the beginning of a movement for the establishment of "dollar exchange" on a broad basis. Merchants in China who have purchased American cotton and flour have usually heretofore paid in sterling by drafts on London, Paris, or Berlin. Since the beginning of the war, however, business concerns in China and Japan, owing to disturbances in the European money markets, have found it worth while to open credits with American banks. Even when American banks have had branches in Europe they have transferred some of their accounts to the main offices in New York.

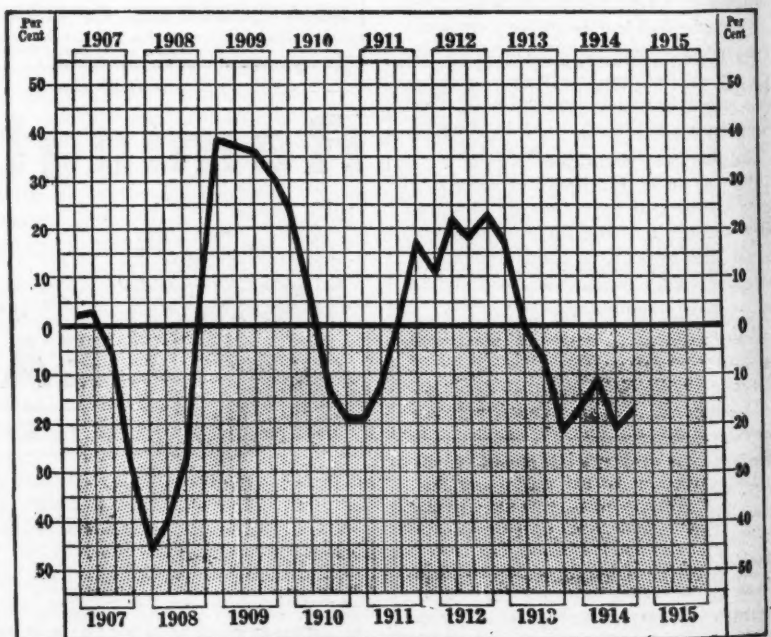
In the present transaction the purchase of large quantities of merchandise in this country by Chinese merchants had created a debit balance in favor of the London branch of the trust company, in consequence of which the Chinese bankers concluded it could just as well make payment in gold to the New York office, sending the precious metal here instead of to London. An important fact leading to this step was the smaller cost of shipments of gold to this country as compared with Europe.

The marine and war-risk insurance rates for gold are lower on cargoes destined to the United States than on those destined to England.

For some time sterling exchange has been well under the gold-importing point. On the day when this Chinese transaction was made known, demand bills closed at 4.83%. In the previous week they had closed at 4.83%, which was the lowest level reached in almost eight years. Ordinarily a demand rate considerably higher—that is, about 4.85—would be followed at once by gold imports from Europe. Just how great may be the immediate increase in the use of "dollar exchange" no one, of course, could indicate, but this transaction was believed to foreshadow a growth of some consequence. It is not anticipated that exchange on Europe will for some time be turned against the United States—that is, that the rate will go so high as to stop importations of gold. Europe might sell our securities in large amounts, which would bring about an unfavorable condition of exchange, but the few weeks during which the Stock Exchange has been open thus far have indicated no likelihood of serious European liquidation.

### AN INCREASE IN SAVINGS-BANK DEPOSITS

"A striking increase" has taken place, says the New York *Evening Post*, in deposits made since the holidays in the principal savings-banks of New York. One of the largest banks received on a single day \$685,000 from 2,800 depositors. Another



FUNDAMENTALS IN BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

The line plotted above, taken from the New York *Times Annalist*, is a composite of five factors—pig-iron production, unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation, bank clearings, building permits in a large but varying number of cities, and the number of commercial failures. It shows the percentage of change in each quarter of every year since 1907 from the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. The editor points out that "basic business conditions have not suffered nearly so much of a reaction in the present year as they did after the panic which came in the fall of 1907—indeed, the line did not this year fall as low as it was in the last quarter of 1913."

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in a single day received \$100,000 from 1,760 depositors, of whom 137 were new ones. These conditions, at a time when bank accounts are liable to suffer because of holiday expenditures, surprised bank officers. The explanation they give is the disappearance among their depositors of feelings of alarm as to a possible stringency in the currency; in other words, there had been hoarding of money by persons who ordinarily would have made deposits. Fears of a stringency in currency having passed, they returned in the new year to their old habits. One savings-bank officer said that during the year 1914 there had been from time to time heavy withdrawals, especially in the last days of July and the first of August, when war was declared and the stock exchanges closed, these conditions having led the banks to put into effect their sixty-day withdrawal notice. Withdrawals of money extended beyond September. The money taken out is believed to have been hoarded. This officer said further:

"People did not appreciate the fact that the new currency of the Federal Reserve system was limitless, and as they thought that, as in 1907, gold would go to a premium, they moved heaven and earth to get it. With 1907 in mind they endeavored to secure as much currency as they could, and to hold it until the situation clarified. "We have noticed particularly the return of gold and gold bills, which ever since December 1 have accumulated in large quantities. During the first nine days of January gold has come to us in a perfect stream."

## CURRENT EVENTS

### EUROPEAN WAR

#### IN THE EAST

January 6.—Along the line of Sochaczew-Bolimow the fighting is developing into siege warfare. The Germans are entrenching with steel shields and sapping the enemy's position.

January 7.—Germany reports unfavorable weather as obstructing the Eastern campaign, but claims progress west of the Rawka, with the capture of 1,600 Russians and five machine guns. The fighting along the Pilica is confined to artillery-fire.

January 11.—Reports of Russian advances in East Prussia indicate that the Masuri Lakes are freezing over, and that the Germans holding the narrow strips of land are unable to maintain the same front over the broader expanse of the frozen lakes.

January 12.—Russian advances to the southwest of Mlawa are announced.

#### IN THE WEST

January 6.—The French report progress in Alsace to within 2½ miles of Altkirch. The Germans claim gains in the Forest of Argonne, with desperate fighting on both sides north of Arras.

January 7.—The French report the capture of a redoubt north of Soissons, involving the taking of two successive lines of trenches and an advance up to the third.

January 9.—Berlin reports that the Germans are once more in possession of Steinbach. Geneva reports that Steinbach has been taken and retaken six times so far, accounting for conflicting reports. Paris reports gains made and

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The Names shown below  
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### Pleasure Cars

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Krebs  
Republic  
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THE automatic lubricating cups on Detroit Springs identify them immediately. Each leaf has a depression near the ends filled with a heavy, long-lived lubricant that is spread between the leaves by the action of the spring. This means a smooth, velvety action and a spring that never squeaks even after a good rain-soaking.

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are built for the particular model of car upon which they are to be used.

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The car equipped with Detroit Springs is a car of comfort and it is a logical inference that every part is just as carefully designed for quality and efficiency. Look for Detroit Springs.

Write for the free book, "From the Ore to the Motor Car," an interesting story of the manufacture of springs.

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territory organized about Perthes, which the Germans flatly contradict.

January 12.—Amsterdam reports all passenger traffic stopt on German railroads until January 18, to allow freedom for the movement of troops and supplies. Reinforcements at Soissons, the nearest approach of the hostile line to Paris, enable the Germans to withstand the French advance of the last few days. Wind and rain hold the field in the Argonne, while fighting in the Vosges is embarrassed by fogs and heavy snowfalls. From the Argonne to the Moselle River artillery exchanges persist.

### GENERAL WAR NEWS

January 7.—The German Military Government in Belgium declares absolutely false the report that Cardinal Mercier is under arrest at Malines.

Russia reports the fragments of the 10th Ottoman Army Corps shattered at Sari Kamysh reforming, and supported by an offensive movement near Karaourgan. The 9th Ottomans are reported as completely wiped out at Sari Kamysh. The 1st Ottomans at Ardahan suffered severely and were completely dispersed.

January 8.—Milan declares that an Austrian protest against the Italian occupation of Avlona, Albania, has been sent to the Italian Foreign Minister.

January 12.—A flying detachment of the Turkish Army is reported in possession of Tabriz, Persia, in an advance upon the Russo-Persian frontier.

January 13.—Count von Berchtold resigns as Austrian Foreign Minister, and is succeeded by Baron Stephen Burian von Rajecz, a Hungarian Cabinet Minister and a Balkan authority.

### GENERAL FOREIGN

January 8.—Heavy fighting is reported between Carranzistas and Villa troops at Saltillo.

A dispatch from Bucharest announces that Roumania is mobilizing 750,000 men, with the prospect of war imminent.

January 10.—Villa forces capture Saltillo after a three-day battle.

January 12.—Monterey falls into the hands of advancing Villa forces, the Carranza garrison retiring to Matamoras.

January 13.—Italy, in the region from Naples north to Ferrara, is stricken by an earthquake of an intensity not experienced within the last hundred years, which destroys the town Avezzano, in Abruzzi, northeast of Rome, and levels many neighboring villages, with great life and property losses.

### DOMESTIC

January 7.—The Canadian Government, acting informally through British Ambassador Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, accepts responsibility for the shooting of the two American duck-hunters in the Niagara river. The action is taken before any formal representation is made by this country.

The Arizona Anti-Alien Employment Law is held to be unconstitutional by a special court of three Federal judges, held in San Francisco.

Washington receives a preliminary note in reply to our protest against British interference in our commerce that is conciliatory in tone but maintains right of search. The President reserves decision biding the arrival of a more detailed reply.

January 8.—Canada officially expresses regret and offers indemnity for the

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shooting of the two Americans, Smith and Dorsch, by Canadian militiamen. Washington is advised by Great Britain that any ships, particularly the former Hamburg-American *Dacia*, transferred from the German to the American flag, which ply to German ports, will be stopped and will be considered subject to seizure. The first unit of a \$3,000,000 art institute is opened in Minneapolis.

January 9.—At a conference between Gen. Hugh L. Scott and Villa, at Juarez, Villa agrees to the evacuation and neutralization of Naco and Sonora, Generals Maytorena and Hill withdrawing without hindrance to Nogales and Agua Prieta, respectively. It is understood that American border rights are to be punctiliously observed in the future.

January 11.—By the decision of Dr. John H. Finley, New York State Commissioner of Education, teacher-mothers who have been contending their right to leaves of absence for the periods of the birth of their children win their case against the New York City Board of Education, and the seventeen teacher-mothers involved, who have suffered suspension, are ordered reinstated with pay.

Ten thousand men resume work in Wheeling, W. Va., mills.

Twenty-seven British Government inspectors arrive at Bethlehem Steel Works, Pennsylvania, to remain a year and a half on contracts for their Government.

January 12.—The House of Representatives, by a vote of 204 to 174, rejects the constitutional amendment for national equal suffrage.

Secretary Daniels awards contracts for eight submarines, three to be built on the Pacific coast and five on the Atlantic.

Eighty men plead guilty to charges of conspiracy to corrupt the last election at Terre Haute, Indiana.

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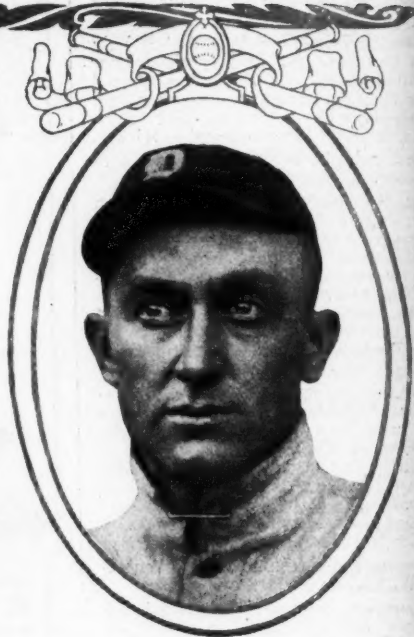
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